THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 214

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Germany May Drop Anschluss

Austria Agrees to Von Papen

Roosevelt Bids Radical West

World Ballot on War Is Asked

Endeavour Arrives for Race

Tennis, Not Golf, Gets Shorts

AS AUSTRIA accepts Col. Franz von Papen as a special envoy from Germany, Berlin indicates wide changes in its Austrian policy. A British journalist quotes Chancellor Hitler as saying Anschluss, or union with Austria, is pushed into the distant future "because the opposition of Europe is too great." Herr Hitler, in doing this, will be abandoning a cardinal point in the National Socialist program. When put in a similar position over the Polish Corridor he pushed that out of the program for 10 years. Von Papen will first try to lift the tax of $250 on Germans entering Austria, which strangled tourist traffic in the Tyrol. Hitler is credited with preparing to close Austrian Nazi headquarters in Germany, disband 1000 Austrian Nazis drilling in Bavaria, and end, the Munich radio propaganda—Such changes would gratify not only Vienna, but all of Europe.

* * *

¶ Vienna accepts Franz von Papen as Germany's envoy, but mistrusts his "peace mission." The acceptance communiqué states that Austria's future attitude will depend upon steps von Papen takes. Austrian observers are aware that despite failure of the National Socialists to seize power, their movement remains strong in Austria and believe aid from Germany will take changed forms rather than be discontinued—The peace proffered from Berlin, Vienna feels, is but a surface peace.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt moves through Minnesota and Wisconsin, discussing the drought havoc and eliciting the support of radically inclined Republicans. It is as though he feared defection in the reactionary Right Wing of his party. But drastic practical measures rather than drastic political measures are needed in the section hit by drought and insects. From France comes the cry of Brittany farmers as a vast army of caterpillars devastates gardens in a night. The farmer everywhere is in woe—Politics may hasten measures, but deeper things than political maneuvering must correct the basic situation.

* * *

¶ Bristol, R. I., sees the Endeavour, challenger for the America's Cup, go into the Herreshoff shipyard to be dismantled and fitted with her racing gear. T. O. M. Sopwith's racing boat is towed into Narragansett Bay by his steam yacht Vita, escorted by the Coast Guard cutter Argo. In her last week-end while crossing the Atlantic Endeavour goes through a heavy storm and makes a good showing against a 60-mile wind. Mr. Sopwith, who follows Sir Thomas Lipton as challenger, plans not to follow him in some respects—He hopes to lift the ancient mug on the first try.

* * *

¶ The World Baptist Congress, in session in Berlin, hears a world-wide plebiscite proposed to permit the people of 40 nations to say whether there shall be any more war. The proposal, by Rev. Harold Camp of Oakland, Calif., wins great applause from pastors from everywhere—Letting the people speak would surely mean heavy jars for old Mars.

* * *

¶ American Federation of Labor's executive committee, in session at Atlantic City, lays widespread labor unrest to refusal of employers to bargain collectively. President Green says if Labor is allowed to enjoy its rights under Section 7A of the NRA and organize as employers do, the situation in the United States will be remedied. But the employers explain the unrest in a wholly different way. They see Section 7A as encouraging outbreaks by radical and militant elements in Labor's ranks—They accuse A. F. of L. of using NRA to claim privileges the law did not confer.

* * *

¶ Bermuda sees Dr. William Beebe make successful first test of the heavy steel ball in which he plans to explore the Atlantic half a mile below the surface. He cables the National Geographic Society machinery in the ball works well on a dive in Castle Harbor. On the same day a Philadelphia laboratory finds another roll of good negative showing behavior of wrecked recording instruments on the stratosphere balloon "Explorer." Cosmic ray secrets have been caught—Restless man will soon prove all his dreams of the top and bottom of his physical universe.

* * *

¶ American golf clubs suddenly become agitated over the question of whether women players shall appear on the green in shorts. The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association of New York finds shorts forbidden and officers hope no member will bring on vulgar publicity by court test. Boston says no shorts. Chicago, Kansas City and Virginia courses say yes. Boston is one of several cities planning to permit shorts to women for tennis but not for golf. Helen Hicks, former golf champion, sees shorts only for youngsters—She doesn't think the long of it and short of it go becomingly together.

Drought Hides Cut Shoe Cost

Romance Made of 'Lost Subway'

Gas Tax 'Detours' Criticized

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Drought

Low Shoes, High Shoes

New England today was facing problems caused by the western drought. It would, of course, be affected by food supply changes. But as a shoe and leather center, it was feeling the long hand of drought relief measures reaching into many a leathery-smelling shop.

Thousand of head of cattle facing no food due to the drought are being taken over by the Government to be turned into food for the needy, according to federal agencies. Since such people would not be buying such food in the regular market this added meat would hardly affect ordinary distribution.

But the hides of these animals have not been set aside for relief, instead have been dumped onto the regular market. With the law of supply and demand working as usual, this excess of hides promises to bring down leather prices, according to leather executives in Boston today. This in turn will mean lower shoe prices.

After awhile, however, the price tide will change. With a quarter of the nation's cattle prematurely slaughtered, a period of reduced supply of cattle will come in. Then leather and shoe prices will rise.

In the meantime 60,000 drought cattle were headed for Massachusetts, some to be processed for canned food at once, the others to be put on the green pastures of the Berkshires to get into good condition for later use.

While shoe prices, first down then up to higher-than-present levels were foreseen, market commentators considered the ultimate effect on the food market of the present Government steps, foresaw a relative cattle shortage in the near future with meat prices also in the ascendancy.

Post Office

Blueprinted Discovery

Planned for many months, a great new post office mail handling station is under construction next to the South Station where rapid handling of train mail will be facilitated.

Engineers in planning it had to make allowance for railroad foresight of 30 years ago in the form of a largely completed tunnel. Electrification was looked forward to shortly after 1900 and the tunnel was built as a loop to handle suburban trains. Boston's trains are still unelectrified but this underground monument to vision still stands.

When the blueprints were made for the new post office station its foundation had to be specially designed to take care of the tunnel. Even the postmaster of Boston, Mr. William E. Hurley, knew all about it.

This morning he picked up a newspaper to read with surprise a colorful story of how an accidental pick stroke had broken through a wall

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hitler Gives Up 'Anschluss' Plan, Berlin Reports

European Opposition Seen Postponing Efforts to Win Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 8—The question of "Anschluss" has been pushed into the distant future "because the opposition of Europe is too great," according to a statement attributed to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in an interview with a British journalist here.

Coming at the moment when Austria has accepted Herr Franz von Papen's appointment, the statement arouses much comment. If it is substantiated, it means that Herr Hitler has abandoned a cardinal point in the National Socialist program. From the outset, National Socialism has stood for the incorporation of Austria in the Third Reich as a part of Greater Germany. After years of intensive propaganda in favor of this idea it will be difficult for the Leader to abandon it completely.

However, it is recalled, he was placed in an exactly similar position with regard to the Polish Corridor last year, and succeeded in eliminating this point from the program for a period of at least 10 years.

No Editorial Comment

The Austrian Government's acceptance of Herr von Papen as the German Minister in Vienna is printed this morning in the German press without comment. The fact that at least one German paper has recently been banned for anti-Austrian propaganda makes intelligent editorial comment difficult.

No doubt, however, the Austrian Government's assent to the appointment gives much satisfaction. Herr von Papen goes to Vienna not merely as an ordinary diplomat charged with carrying out the usual functions of that post, but as a special envoy directly responsible to Herr Hitler, now supreme ruler of the German nation. Herr Hitler's personal letter to Herr von Papen

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Endeavour Crosses Sea for Cup Race

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 8 (AP)—Endeavour, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger for the America's Cup, arrived here today, salt encrusted after 16 days at sea.

Her long jaunt across the Atlantic under her own sail—in compliance with the conditions governing the challenger in the international race—at an end, she quickly went through the routine of immigration, health and customs inspections and was warped into a dock at the Herreshoff yards. There work was begun immediately in preparation for the America's Cup races next month.

Her voyage from England was a crossing so perfect that it lacked excitement, in the words of her crew. She was under the professional guidance of Capt. George Williams as skipper.

Mr. Gerald Penny, a member of her afterguard, said the only stirring part of the voyage was during last week's storm. Just as it began to breeze up it was found necessary to take supplies from Vita, the big escorting yacht, to Endeavour.

Sixteen men manned the Endeavour during the trip, he said, but the amateurs among them were transferred at the Azores.

State A. F. of L. Votes Backing To Housing Program

Walsh Expects Company Unions to Be Curtailed by Congress

Placing itself vigorously behind an elaborate program of housing for the State, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in convention here today, issued a challenge for all gubernatorial candidates to express their attitude on the sending of a message to the Legislature supporting a state housing law.

In a morning devoted to the problems of housing, to the failure of a housing campaign to get under way in Massachusetts and to its importance in rehabilitating labor markets, the federation passed resolutions dedicating organized labor to support of laws making possible large-scale housing projects.

State Senate Denounced

The last session of the Massachusetts Senate was denounced for its refusal to pass a law that would enable Massachusetts to tie in with and benefit from the federal building program.

A highly official and gratifying insight into the attitude of the Administration toward prevailing labor unrest was provided by a letter from Mr. Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board and former Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts.

"I know that the labor unions of Massachusetts will follow with deep interest the career of the National Labor Relations Board," Mr. Smith said. "Stated as simply as possible, our principal task, as I see it, is to try and insure to labor, within the limits of our authority, full protection of the rights set forth in its behalf in Section 7A of the National Recovery Act."

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, also sent a letter in which she also expressed the hope that another year would find wages substantially higher and unemployment lower.

An organized effort to keep the leadership of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Boston is being made by Boston delegates at the convention.

A division threatens, with western Massachusetts delegates rallying behind Mr. John F. Gatelee, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, and the remainder mobilizing behind Mr. E. A. Johnson, ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Kiwanis Deplores New Orleans War

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 8—Peace loomed as a prospect in the near future for this harassed city, despite the fact that both factions in the "civil war" still maintain large armed forces.

The Kiwanis Club joined the peace parade today urging all "business, civic and professional organizations to bend every effort and urge every measure possible to bring about a speedy ending of this unhappy condition."

In making this city-wide appeal, the club threatened to call a mass meeting, "if no other means is devised whereby we can persuade the warring politicians to cease their quibbling."

"There isn't a person in this city," the club officially declared through a resolution, "who wont admit that this upheaval is costing the city a lot any way you figure."

Poland Backs East Locarno 'In Principle'

Action Believed to Remove Obstacle to French Aid of Poland

Way to Pact Cleared

System to Be Enlarged on Broad Peace Lines—Roumania Now Included

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 8—Poland has decided "in principle" it can adhere to the proposed Eastern Locarno Pact.

This decision, which follows special British representations in favor of the Eastern Locarno idea, is regarded as removing one of the two chief obstacles hindering France from defending Poland's frontiers against either Soviet or German aggression.

Poland also points out that it already has promises from Germany and the Soviet Union to abstain from aggression for 10 years. Therefore, as far as Poland is concerned, all that happens under the Eastern Locarno system of mutual assistance as now proposed is that Poland has to undertake to help its neighbors, including Estonia, Latvia, Czechoslovakia and possibly even Lithuania, without getting anything in return.

These points will be taken up when negotiations begin, and it is believed here there will be no difficulty in finding a satisfactory way out.

Another recent development which hitherto has gone unreported regarding the Eastern Locarno is that the system is to be enlarged in line with negotiations for the peace system in eastern Europe which M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, and Sir John Simon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, discussed during the former's visit to London on July 8.

Whitehall believes that with Poland no longer hostile to the plan, Germany will also soon fall into line and announce its readiness to negotiate.

While Poland has thus revised its attitude toward the basic idea of the pact, it remains critical of several aspects of proposals as put forward by M. Barthou. In particular, Poland objects to the plan to have France guarantee Germany's eastern frontier against attack by Soviet Russia.

The Poles point out that Germany and the Soviet Union have no common frontiers. They would have to cross Poland or one of the Baltic states in order to violate one another's territory. To the Poles, therefore, M. Barthou's proposal is incomplete unless it embraces a guarantee to include Roumania. In the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Mrs. Owen Breaks Precedents by Visit To Danish Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8 — Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister of the United States to Denmark, who reached Greenland yesterday on a visit there, is breaking new ground for ministers to Denmark, by her trip. She is accompanying Mr. Daugaard-Jensen, who every year makes an inspection trip of the Danish colonies in Greenland, from Julianehaab to Upernivik.

Mrs. Owen is accompanied by her secretary, Miss Lee Doherty and the private secretary of the late Dr. Knud Rasmussen, Miss Emmy Langberg, as interpreter and courier.

From Greenland, Mrs. Owen plans to travel by the cutter Cayuga to the United States for a three-months holiday. While at home, she intends giving a series of lectures on Denmark in 28 cities of the United States.

The first American woman minister's interest in Denmark and in Danish agriculture is well known. During her 15 months in that country she has endeared the Danish people to her.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Weather ... 2
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 8
The Home Forum ... 9
Scientific Satisfaction
[With Swedish Translation]
Events Tonight ... 12
Radio Time-Table ... 12
Daily Features ... 13
Editorials ... 14

Things Present

With the best of intentions, the biggest job-giver is taking steps to lose his. The second article in the Weekly Magazine Section discusses "national planning," which Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, hopes will wipe out poverty. Sir Norman Angell, in "The Great Illusion Still Deceives," points out that it is not "Fight or Starve," but "Stop Fighting or Starve." Janet Mabie backs up from her position in 1931, when she opined that cats were superior to dogs. Palma Wayne takes us behind the scenes in Hollywood in "Is Seeing Believing? Not on the Screen."

Two well-informed writers collaborate on an Editorial Page feature, "Uncle Sam—Lessor," which should be read by every farmer. They report that under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the farmer is now actually being paid for building up his soil.

The first article in the "Bringing Up the Baby" series appears today on the Women's Activities Page. Many a toddler will be the happier for it.

Today's article in the "Moments Musical" series, on the Home Forum Page, deals with Mendelssohn.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and another article in William Dana Orcutt's "Celebrities Off Parade."

Spreads Secrets of the Skies for People to Read

Griffith Observatory and Hall of Science in Hollywood Hills

New Chance Given To Analyze Stars Out in Hollywood

Griffith Observatory Is Nearing Completion —For Public Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Three resplendent domes, covered with shining copper, are nearing completion on the slopes of the Hollywood Hills here. As the Griffith Observatory, they will house an amazing array of wonders from the realm of natural science.

Besides a planetarium, which is being installed in the central and largest dome, the exhibits include educational displays drawn from both the fields of astronomy and astrophysics, the Los Angeles Park Department announced recently in outlining the list of subjects covered by its new project.

A 12-inch refractor type telescope has been purchased from the Zeiss optical works in Germany for the smaller revolving dome on the east side. This instrument, which is for public use, is expected to afford satisfactory views of the celestial bodies for persons casually interested in astronomy.

The second small dome is being fitted out as the home of several machines designed primarily for the study of the sun. A popular museum could hardly tell so much about the sun without stimulating curiosity about the moon, and so the exhibits provide for an interesting study of that pale globe. This consists of a modeled surface portion made carefully at the California Institute of Technology from measurements taken with the 100-inch telescope on Mount Wilson.

The plaster moon depicts clearly the enormous craters and mountain ranges on the terrain of the earth's satellite. A traveling light, representing the sun, produces the appearance of sunlight upon the face of the moon, including realistic effects of sunrise and sunset.

A device known as a Foucault pendulum has been arranged for the foyer of the museum. This instrument consists of a heavy bob suspended by a steel wire 40 feet long. The swing of the pendulum is actuated by magnetism, and when it is started moving it changes its course at the rate of seven degrees in latitude per hour, thus proving that the earth rotates.

Crop Production Control Splits Opinion of Teachers In Mid-West Farm Colleges

Many Strongly Indorse the Plan to Cut Down Acreage to Control Prices—Others Are Not So Enthusiastic—Drought Gives Impetus

Agricultural college representatives in the Middle West, whose names cannot be used, have frankly expressed themselves on the question of crop production control in a series of five articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor. The first follows.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 — Because of the drought, the Government's plan of taking more than 40,000,000 acres of farm land out of production in order to cut down the farm surplus and revive prices has been much criticized, but it finds strong indorsement from among many men in the agricultural colleges of the country. With various others it does not.

These leaders of farm thought applaud the AAA program as making progress toward a better planned agriculture for America.

Many who back up production control view it as a necessary step at the time, an emergency measure, an imperfect experiment. They grant it is temporary and needs modifications. But beyond it they see developing a sound long-time policy for meeting the agricultural problem.

A land policy, a wise plan for the use of land, is needed, these students of the soil point out. They hail the hope of a more efficient use of the nation's agricultural resources.

Open View Into the Future

The keynote of long-time planning rings through those letters received by The Christian Science Monitor from leaders in colleges of agriculture who take the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's side of the disputed problem of crop control.

Among other comments received was the well-known one that drastic curtailment of American production was urgently called for on account of lost foreign markets, and perhaps the less familiar thought that the readjustment is designed to give greater security to the farmer.

Expansion of production is just as possible under the AAA program as reduction, it is also observed.

The quotations which follow are typical of that section of the agricultural world, occupying a particularly influential position in it, which is in sympathy with the Government's production control.

"I believe the agricultural control policy of the Federal Government a wise and necessary step in view of the agricultural conditions which we had Jan. 1, 1934," wrote one farm college man. "A long time program is now being developed which seems a marked improvement over the present emergency program."

"I am in favor of the AAA control policy of the Federal Government," said another. "I realize that the policy is imperfect and that undoubtedly it will require many changes before it completely fits the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Surplus Cattle To Give Fresh Beef To Nation's Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Beef for relief will show Uncle Sam in a new rôle during the coming months—that of butcher to the millions of American families who are being aided by the federal program of buying from those who have too much to give to those who have too little.

Millions of pounds of fresh beef and other fresh foods will take the place of some of the canned food which has become so familiar to the nation's needy, as the Government goes ahead with conversion of cattle surpluses for relief use, it was announced here by Mr. William A. Nielander, director of commodity distribution for the FSRC.

After circling around the Far West to complete plans for conversion and distribution of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation's cattle, Mr. Nielander, stopping off here for a conference with 15 state directors of commodity distribution, said yesterday that the coming winter's expanded relief activities will overshadow everything previously undertaken in the history of the Surplus Relief Corporation. Not only fresh beef, but fresh veal and mutton, cheese, lard, prunes, grapefruit and both white and brown rye as well as sugar to use in canning fruit and vegetables, will be distributed through the relief channels from the federal surplus stocks, Mr. Nielander said.

Water Is Pumped by Oil Pipe Lines To Drought Areas of Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8—New growth in community spirit is seen every day as the citizens of the Middle West fight together the challenge of the drought. Now the large oil companies have added a major pipeline to the tank cars, tank trucks and tanks which they have been providing free of charge to help the farmers and small cities of this section of the country.

Through a line of the Great Lakes Pipeline Company, constructed to carry gasoline but never yet used for that purpose, water is being pumped from the Kansas City, Kan., municipal waterworks to points as far distant as Osceola, Iowa. The pipeline goes through some of the most severely stricken districts, providing 500,000 to 750,000 gallons of fresh, clear water daily. It has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, if that much is needed.

Storage tanks of 30,000-barrel capacity have been built at Ridgeway and Osborne, Mo., and are being kept filled. Plattsburg, Mo., and Osceola, Iowa, also are being served, and plans are being made to supply Cameron, Mo.

From the municipal waterworks of Kansas City, Mo., railroad tank cars of water are being sent daily to smaller cities where the water supply is low. Water department employees have been stationed at fire hydrants at outlying points in the city and from those hydrants farmers have been invited to haul as much as they need. Dairymen are obtaining thousands of gallons a day. With each cow drinking 25 to 40 gallons daily in hot weather, the man with a large herd must spend much of his time hauling water.

The oil companies have come to the aid of these men, too. All tank trucks which can be spared are being used to haul water, under the direction of the Jackson County Farm Bureau. The Independence, Mo., waterworks and the owners of Lake Lotawana, an exclusive summer resort, are providing the water for the trucks. No charge is being made for any of this service.

Army Rules Santiago When Cuban Reds Riot

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 8 (AP)—The army took over Santiago today after a series of Communist disorders during which one soldier was gravely wounded.

The soldier was shot when troops dispersed a Communist demonstration in front of a shoe factory which had been closed because of a strike.

The Wide Horizon

This new daily department, which will analyze fundamental trends and developments in the various nations, will occupy a prominent position on the

Editorial Page

Beginning Monday, Aug. 13

President Tips Scales In West To His Policies

Piles Up Reserve Store of Strength for the New Deal

Moley 'Back on Job'

Professor Rushes From East to Help on Minnesota and Wisconsin Speeches

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH ROOSEVELT PARTY, ROCHESTER, Minn., Aug. 8 — Along with his wreath-layings and plaque-presentations and river inspections, President Roosevelt is today building nonpartisan support for the New Deal against the day when party winds howl, and the conservative wing of the Democratic Party may feel impelled to take itself elsewhere.

In the two highly important pivotal Midwestern states, the Chief Executive is assiduously cultivating support in third-party circles. Yesterday and today, in Minnesota, he lavished his favor upon the Farmer-Labor Party. Tomorrow, in Wisconsin, the laboratory of Left-Wing experiment, he is to expound the principles of national liberalism in the social field. Every word he utters should be music to the ears of the La Follette Progressive Party, and jarring discord to the reactionary Democratic group there.

This highly important speech, which will be a declaration of policy amplifying the President's views on social insurance and national planning for security, was prepared on the train between Devil's Lake and St. Paul with the assistance of Prof. Raymond Moley.

Moley Still "On the Job"

Professor Moley, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, and the President's closest adviser, traveled all the way to that small town in central North Dakota to assist in preparation of this major state declaration. Although he left his official position amid complications last autumn, Professor Moley has been called into consultation on important questions. His trip halfway across the continent signalizes his present unusual position. It would surprise none if the Columbia teacher, who now edits the magazine Today, would reënter the official family at an early date.

As Col. Louis McHenry Howe, long the President's confidential adviser, takes a less active part in political life, Professor Moley would seem to become more useful than ever, and he might enter the White House secretariat.

Be this as it may, with his advice the President has been beating up New Deal support in this area with great success.

Pleased Republicans as Well

Yesterday, too, in North Dakota, the President drew great crowds all along the line, and at Devil's Lake elicited the support of thousands of radically inclined Republicans. Here, in this tier of states, there is no doubting the New Deal strength.

Take Minnesota. The President entertained Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, for two days on his special train. True, he also received Representative Einar Hoidale (D) of Minnesota, who is running against Senator Shipstead, and both were given an equal opportunity to scramble to the rear platform when the train stopped.

But even to entertain the opponent of a Democratic candidate is partisanship on the part of a President, and it was so taken here. The Democratic old-gang of Minnesota, led by Mr. Emil Hurja, Mr. James A. Farley's political adjutant, are behind Mr. Hoidale. But they are beset by internal rows.

So Mr. Roosevelt backs the party that has a chance of winning. His politics are not obtrusive, but they are effective. And he is building up New Deal support in the next Congress. He is likely to have the backing of nine Minnesota seats out of 10 up this year.

His Loyal Crew

They include Senator Shipstead and six Farmer-Labor Representatives, together with two Republicans who read the signs of the Minnesota times and indorse the New Deal.

Among them is former Representative Melvin J. Maas, the lame-duck Congressman who disarmed the fanatic who threw Mr. Hoover's last Congress into a panic by brandishing a gun from the House gallery. Former Gov. Theodore Christianson is the other New Dealer in Republican ranks.

Huge crowds have lined the right of way from one end of Minnesota to the other, far into the night. The same was true in all North Dakota towns. They are behind the President even when, as at Devil's Lake, he politely told them he couldn't build the Missouri dam which would divert water into this shrinking lake, and possibly halt the drying up of the whole watershed of North Dakota and western Minnesota.

Army engineers, he said, have failed to find a safe place to build the dam, and it is not demonstrable that diversion of water would alter the evaporation rate of these lakes and streams; the cost would be immense.

Experts Offer Solution

As a solution, government experts think that reversion of much of the land to grazing prairies would permit run-off moisture into lakes and

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Clip this and send for information about the John Hancock Retirement Fund Policy—protection for your family, income for yourself.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU
197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
C.S.M.-34

HAYWARD MOTORS INCORPORATED
Authorized Ford Dealer
It pays to trade with Boston's LARGEST FORD DEALERS
ALWAYS Boston's Largest Stock of New and Used Ford Cars
1019 Commonwealth Ave.
STADIUM 3400 OPEN EVENINGS

SPORTSWEAR
DRESSES
MILLINERY
ACCESSORIES
Emily SHOPS
35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg, Washington

THE BEST VALUES IN TOWNLEY HISTORY
August Sale
TOWNLEY COATS
Exclusive with Plotkin Bros. in Boston

The 1934 advanced Townley fashions offered in this sale are superlatively smart . . . a choice selection of gorgeous rich fabrics and truly fine furs. It's common-sense economy to save $20 to $40 now!
$48 to $118
After August Prices . . . 69.50 to 149.50
● Avail Yourself of Our New Convenient Budget Plan
Jap Mink circular collar on Juilliard's Jumbo. Black, brown, green. Sale price $68
Plotkin Bros.
364 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

Velvet and metal, $19.75

A dress of rare charm! Black velvet of deep richness. A discreet touch of metal (in an ornament and in gilt thread insert). New graceful dolman sleeve. New low neckline that does justice to your skin. Best of all, a dress that IS charming whether you wear size 36 or 50! And so suitable for fall occasions when you want to look your loveliest but dislike to look too "dressed up." In the sixth floor regular size and larger women's dress shops.
women's dress shop
sixth floor
Filene's
BOSTON

Gains Under New Deal Weighed

Cotton Crop Far Below Estimate

Relief Transients Cannot Vote

Case of CCC Men May Be Left to Decision of Individual States—Data on Housing and Securities Crowd the Mails

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Adjusting itself as rapidly as feasible to radical changes in the agricultural situation arising from the drought, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was today in the process of developing a new system for the handling of crop surpluses—and crop shortages.

Whereas the original plans in operation before the drought contemplated only the necessity of reducing surpluses, it is now realized only too acutely that a shortage may do as much or more damage than a surplus. This factor is therefore taken into full consideration for the first time and the prevention of shortage becomes an integral part of the new plan.

The scheme would solve both surplus and shortage at one and the same time by persuading farmers to hold a certain proportion of their produce in reserve. In case of future drought the individual farmer would then have his surplus of other years to fall back on either for cash or for feed, while at the same time it would keep the surplus off the market and out of commercial storage where charges soon eat up its total value.

While Washington debated the reception which this extemporization of the AAA would meet in the country, new cotton crop estimates showed a shocking loss, exceeding the most pessimistic expectations, politicians began to wonder if and how CCC workers would vote this fall, and tabulations of recovery facts proved disappointing alike to extreme New Dealers and extreme opponents.

* * *

AAA Extemporizes: First effect of the drought on AAA thinking processes was to emphasize the desirability of preserving a surplus to meet just such contingencies as the present. The unhappy experience of the Federal Farm Board with the purchasing of surpluses and the attempt to hold them off the market at government expense immediately closed this avenue. It was clear that the Government could not undertake to store and hold the surplus as did the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt. Modern storage charges are too high.

On the other hand, the AAA had the more successful example of recent loans to corn and cotton producers to keep their corn and cotton off the market. Both commodities have since risen substantially above the loan value and have since been sold. The Government gets back its money, and the farmer has a cash surplus. Incidentally, this "seated" corn which was held back from last year is extremely valuable in some of the drought areas this summer.

So successful, in fact, is this loaning device considered here, that the present plan is to employ it more widely as the joint solution for both surplus and shortage.

* * *

Cotton Crop Drops: Agriculture Department officials were shocked when they learned today to what small proportions the South's cotton crop had shrunk this year. Cut down by drought, coming on top of government restrictions, the 1934 crop now stands at only 9,195,000 bales, which is 4,000,000 bales less than last year's crop and more than 1,000,000 bales less than the production planned under the drastic Bankhead curtailment law.

Experts were immediately called in by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to discuss the report and its far-reaching implications. Word was given out that despite the sharp reduction now imminent the Bankhead Act, signed by President Roosevelt on April 21, would be enforced. The law limits the cotton crop to 10,460,251 bales by fastening a prohibitive ginning tax to any amount over that. Field forces are now assigning individual allotments to cotton growers.

* * *

CCC Votes: Some 600,000 votes might mean a great deal in a national election—particularly when it is as important to political fortunes as the one coming this fall. For that reason the question whether the 300,000-odd men in CCC camps and another 300,000 in transient relief camps will be permitted to exercise their franchise has suddenly become of considerable concern to politicians of both parties here.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, emergency relief director, has already answered the question as to transient relief persons. They will not be allowed to vote and stay on federal relief rolls.

The theory behind Mr. Hopkins' decision is that if an individual can qualify to vote under a state law—all of which require a legal residence of some duration—he obviously is not a transient and has no claim on federal transient relief funds.

But the case of CCC workers is somewhat different. Where a CCC worker is stationed in his home state it is considered likely that most states will grant him the privilege of voting. It is unlikely that the Federal Government will offer any objections.

* * *

Recovery Facts: There has been a good deal of misunderstanding about facts and figures of recovery. The enthusiasts point to rates of gain running from 25 per cent to 107 per cent in various industries to prove that the country under New Deal management is well on the road to recovery. Opponents, on the other hand, flout the authenticity of these figures.

The reason for the difference of opinion is a fairly simple one. The most optimistic figures are based on a comparison of conditions today with conditions on March 4, 1933 when President Roosevelt took office. Percentage increases since then are in many cases impressive. But when a comparison is made between today's figures and averages for 1923-25 "normal" period many of them assume much more humble proportions.

Taking some of the latest figures from the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Labor and expressing them in terms of rate of increase since last March, one obtains the following results:

Construction contracts	up 107 per cent
Industrial production	up 25 per cent
Factory pay rolls	up 75 per cent
Factory employment	up 37 per cent
Freight car loadings	up 33 per cent
Department store sales	up 28 per cent
Wholesale commodity prices	up 25 per cent

But using the same indices as compared with the 1923-25 normal average—used as 100—and comparing them with the March percentages cast against the same background, the following is the result:

	Per cent	Up from
Construction contracts	29	14
Industrial production	84	59
Factory pay rolls	65	37
Factory employment	81	59
Freight car loadings	64	48
Department store sales	73	57
Wholesale prices	75	60

This shows quite clearly that the rather startling gain of 107 per cent in the construction industry is actually pathetically small. It means only that the industry has pulled itself up from 14 per cent normal—which is almost nothing, to 29 per cent normal—which is still a pretty trying position for any industry to be in. It is a gain, but a gain which still leaves most of the job to be done.

It shows, too, that the impressive 75 per cent increase in factory pay rolls still leaves them standing at a little more than two-thirds of the 1923-25 "normal" and at less than two-thirds of the 1929 peak.

* * *

Information: Two of the latest emergency agencies are throwing plenty of business to the Post Office in preparation for the actual performance of their duties.

Booklets addressed to 18,000 banks—national banks, state banks, trust companies, industrial banks and finance companies—are being sent out this week by the Federal Housing Administration to give these institutions the information necessary for their participation in the new $1,500,000,000 home renovation drive. Lists of addresses came largely from the Federal Reserve, the RFC, and the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The new Securities and Exchange Commission meanwhile is preparing to send out registration blanks to all the stock exchanges of the country as the first step in the Administration's stock market control program.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Trust Declarations Filed in Needham Case

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—Declarations of trust for the widows of Patrolmen Frank Haddock and Forbes McLeod, killed during the robbery of the Needham Trust Company on Feb. 2, and for Mr. Timothy Coughlin, wounded in the same affray, were filed at the registry of deeds here today.

The largest return will go to Mrs. Helen Haddock, mother of several children, who will receive the income on $4500. Mrs. Margaret McLeod and Mrs. Coughlin will be allowed the income from funds of $1000 each. The funds were raised by Needham citizens by public subscription.

Model Flight Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UFA, Eastern Russia—A new flying record is claimed here for a 16-year-old youth—the record being for a model airplane flight. This boy's model plane is reported to have flown a distance of three miles, remaining in the air for 28 minutes 9 seconds. The boy himself invented, designed and built his plane.

Prescription Opticians
Quality Glasses To Fit Your Face and Pocketbook
Bartlett & Son Company
Opticians
346 Boylston Street
Near Arlington Street
BOSTON

We Have Visions
of weeks of Summer activities still to come . . . and we have the most engaging clothes with which to enjoy them . . . clothes that are eloquent of their fine origin.

Where Navajos Will Rule Again

Site of Navajo Capital
Window Rock, Ariz., Rises More Than 400 Feet and Is Varicolored

The name of the capital will be Nee Alneeng, which means "Center of the Navajo World." The capitol itself will follow traditional lines of the architecture of the Indians of the Southwest.

Colombia Inducts President Lopez, Liberal Leader

Succeeds Olaya Herrera in Post—Ceremonies Attract Throngs

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 8 (By U. P.)—Señor Alfonso Lopez became President of Colombia yesterday, taking his oath of office before the plenary Congress, composed of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. His term expires Aug. 7, 1938.

The ceremony occurred in the Central Salon of the Capitol, where Señor Enrique Olaya Herrera was sworn in four years ago, and Señor Abadia Mendez in 1926. On the right of the tribunal the Senators were seated, and the Deputies on the left. The diplomatic loges were filled with ambassadors named specially for the event.

In other boxes were members of the Supreme Court, the Foreign Affairs advisory committee, the Council of State, high military and consular officials, and ecclesiastical representatives.

A few moments after the Congress came to order, Señor Laureano Gomez, Senate President, who presided as president of the Congress, named a committee of Senators and Representatives to go to the home of Señor Lopez and escort him to the Capitol.

Arriving at the Capitol, Señor Lopez took a seat between Senator Gomez and Señor Alejandro Galvis, president of the Chamber. Addresses by Senator Gomez and President Lopez were broadcast throughout Colombia and to foreign countries.

President Lopez is the first head of a truly Liberal government in almost 40 years, since 1886.

After his inauguraton the Chief Executive announced his selection of the following Cabinet: Interior, Luis Cano; Foreign Affairs, Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez; Finance, Carlos Uribe Echeverri; Industry, Leon Cruz Santos; War, Alberto Pumarejo; Public Works, Cesar Garcia Alvarez; Agriculture, Marco A. Auli; Instruction, Carlos Lozano; Posts and Telegraph, Benjamin Silva Herrera.

Woman to Run for Governor

WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Elba Chase, farm woman and mother of five children, today announced her candidacy for Governor on the Communist ticket. She is the widow of Fred Chase, prominent for several years in state Communistic circles. With her four sons and daughter she operates a 220-acre farm. The family came here about 20 years ago from Boston.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE
It's essentially smart to have your wardrobe freshened in our own inimitable manner. ▲▲▲
Shore Routes ▲ Beacon 1790

There is a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the Waldorf

Crop Production Control Splits Opinion in Midwest

(Continued from Page 1)

needs of the agriculture of the United States.

"It has been announced as an emergency policy. Out of it, we should develop a policy of a more permanent nature. I consider the present policy an attempt to correct in a measure the inequity which has existed in relation to agriculture. As farmers gain experience with the present temporary policy of the Government, it should lead to a sound long-time method of meeting the agricultural problem."

None Believes It Perfect

"No one believes that the present program is considered 100 per cent perfect as a remedy in the situation," declared a third. "As an emergency program, we are not able to see at this time what other moves might have been made, especially with respect to wheat, that could have so fortuitously met this emergency situation.

"The long-time planning program for the use of land as recently inaugurated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is certainly a step in the right direction."

From a state far removed from these came this view:

"The greatest task ahead of all forces working for a better agriculture is to lift the vision of farmers and everybody else that they may see that these artificial programs are temporary, that larger agricultural plans of readjustment are in the making, and that it will take the best thought and coöperation of all farm and farm town people to help shape up these plans.

Not All Gravy

"The job is to make people see that there is something more to the AAA than is signified by the inaccurate term 'government gravy train.' We are trying to do this through the county production control associations. We hope that they will be the focal points for full and free discussion of the whole agricultural situation. The plan is to give the people the facts and then let them discuss and debate and in so doing help to make the future agricultural policy of the United States."

Another authority reported:

"We feel that this is a worthy experiment, and that we are gaining experience which may be of aid in future programs. We also feel that very useful results in the way of coöperation will result, regardless of the monetary benefits that will accrue to the farmers as a result of the execution of the present programs."

This indorsement of crop restriction was voiced in another state:

Thinks Control Essential

"I believe control is absolutely essential in this period of lost foreign markets and the present domestic markets to change its position from debtor to creditor nation, and the inability of the nations to settle peaceably their economic warfare leads to this necessity. Could we at once improve domestic industries and offer employment to all who really want it, control would not be so essential. Since that is impossible, we must attempt most to increase industrial activity and reduce agricultural production.

"While I favor the agricultural control policy in general, I think many modifications can be made, and should be made, that would make the program less drastic, more elastic, and less expensive."

Getting into more detail on the planning of land use, an agricultural college leader wrote:

"I Am for the Policy"

"Assuming that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's general policy is a part of a whole national plan to give greater security to people of modest means, I am for the policy. It seems to me that the principal weakness in the policy as implemented at present is that both good acres and poor acres have been retired. I am confident that this phase of the agricultural control policy represents only a first more or less opportunistic phase which was necessary in order to implement it quickly.

"Any permanent program of control production will, of course, involve the retirement of those acres whose production is subject to wild hazards. We have never had a land policy in this country and it begins to look as though the present Administration was involving a land policy.

"I am inclined to think that a good many of the critics of the Agricultural Adjustment Act read into the 'adjustment' the words commonly used of 'crop restriction' as the only possibility under that plan. As I understand the fundamental law which set up the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, they can support a program of crop expansion if crop expansion is needed and where it is needed as well as when it is needed."

Duquesne Light Earnings Off

Net earnings of Duquesne Light Company totaled $15,037,008 for the year ended June 30 as compared with $15,403,814 for the corresponding period in 1933. Balance after taxes and interest charges was $12,417,162 as compared with $12,861,366 for the like period of 1933.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and somewhat warmer; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.

Maine: Fair; somewhat warmer in the interior tonight and Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts: Fair and somewhat warmer in the extreme westerly portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer in the north and west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to southerly winds and warmer; partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	76	New Orleans	82	94
Bermuda	82	82	New York	70	80
Chicago	78	88	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Denver	66	92	Philadelphia	70	82
Helena, Mont.	56	88	St. Louis	88	104
Jacksonville	80	92	St. Paul	68	90
Kansas City	86	108	San Francisco	54	74
Los Angeles	64	82	Washington	74	84
Miami, Fla.	80	88			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 8.
B—Maximum Aug. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:07 p.m., Thursday 11:38 a.m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:26 p. m.

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Romanes and Paterson
Copley Square — Boston — KENmore 2147
EDINBURGH LAKE PLACID BAR HARBOR MAGNOLIA
581 Boylston Street, BOSTON
Sport Coats Custom Tailored to Order
FROM GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS
$65 and up
Finer Coats of This Type Cannot Be Purchased

HEADQUARTERS for VACATIONISTS IN NEW YORK

More and more folks make The Martinique their headquarters while vacationing in New York, America's greatest summer resort. *One block* from Empire State Building, Fifth Avenue, and the largest department stores.
584 Comfortable Rooms
SINGLE . . $1.50 to $3.50
DOUBLE . . $2.50 to $5.00
Direction, American Hotels Corporation
J. Leslie Kincaid, *President*
G. H. WARTMAN, *Supervising Manager*
Hotel Martinique
Broadway at 32nd Street · New York

A Century of Progress
Exhibits and Concessions
THESE ADVERTISERS
are located within the gates of A Century of Progress in Chicago, Ill. They are particularly interested in attracting Monitor readers who are visitors at the Fair and would appreciate your mentioning to them that you have seen their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Slo-Baked from America's Finest!
Wonder Bread is slo-baked from the cream of America's bread ingredients. Ask your grocer for Wonder Bread . . . the bread that's on more tables than any other . . . the only bread baked at the World's Fair. Wonder Bread is obtainable in all principal cities.
CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY (Incorporated)

WONDER BREAD
IT'S SLO-BAKED

HIGHLIGHTS OF FAIR
MERRIE ENGLAND'S
Village of wonderful shops with continuous free pageants, dances and songs, OLD GLOBE THEATRE, the "Fair's Supreme Hit," RUTH PRYOR and her famous opera dancers, GEORGE DEVRON and his dance orchestra.
RED LION INN
Overlooking Village Green, famous for its good dinners, 75c up; entertainment and dancing. Artificially cooled.
CHESHIRE CHEESE
Exact replica of historical London eating house, famous for steak and kidney pie, and serving English afternoon tea.
OLD GLOBE THEATRE
Shakespeare Performances Hourly.
MARC T. NIELSEN, Manager
Admission 25c
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
(On Village Green)
Immortalized by CHARLES DICKENS and designed from one of Boz's illustrations. First editions, curios, antiques, prints, post cards of the village.

WILSON & CO. PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS
EXHIBIT

ON NORTHERLY ISLAND IN THE HEART OF THE MIDWAY
A DELIGHTFULLY cool place to *eat*... The Wilson Roof Garden, *overlooking the lake.* The finest of steak Dinners $1.25.
Try the special Wilson Steak on Toast with French Fried Potatoes and Tomatoes, on the Wilson Terrace... satisfying.. delicious... *only* 55c.
See the only sliced Bacon that earned the distinction of being packed at the Fair. Wilson Certified "Quality-Controlled."
WILSON & CO.

We Invite You to Visit the SHERWIN-WILLIAMS EXHIBIT at a CENTURY OF PROGRESS
MAIN FLOOR—HALL OF SCIENCE
● See the delightful display of Sherwin-Williams color combinations and decorative schemes. Avail yourself of the fund of interesting and helpful information. And be sure to get your free copy of "The Home Decorator"—a fascinating book which contains 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with Sherwin-Williams paints.
Sherwin-Williams ENAMELOID—lustrous, long wearing, rapid drying. Beautiful colors.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

For rates and other information concerning advertisers in this group telephone the Chicago Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 333 North Michigan Ave., Telephone RAN. 7641.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE FAIR
B/G

You are invited to enjoy B/G food and hospitality at the
B/G INN
Sears Building
Century of Progress
Here you will find a modern dining room operated on the serve-self principle offering a pleasing selection of delicious foods. Among the specialties are individual chicken pies and homelike pastry baked fresh daily in our own ovens.
Facilities for light lunches and refreshments are provided by our sandwich booth on the roof terrace. (From here one of the most delightful panoramic views of the whole exposition is to be had.)
B/G's national reputation for old-fashioned hospitality is your guarantee of eating satisfaction at reasonable cost. Write for descriptive folder.
B/G Sandwich Shops Inc.
"A National Institution"

Green Makes Test Case Of Blue Eagle Returned To Mills in Tennessee

To Ask Johnson if NRA Means to Enforce 'Collective Bargaining' to Help Labor as It Does With Codes for Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8—Labor unrest in the United States was attributed directly to the alleged refusal of employers to allow workers to bargain collectively under the provisions of Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., today. Mr. Green, with other high officials of the federation, are here for the regular meeting of the executive committee of his organization.

"If labor is allowed to enjoy the rights conferred by Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act, just as employers have the right to organize and to form their own code authorities, it will remedy the situation throughout the United States," he declared. "What we now behold is a situation where one side has the full enjoyment of its rights, while the other has to fight for them."

Denies Radicalism

Mr. Green cited the Harriman Hosiery Company case in support of his argument and declared the federation would appeal directly to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, nation recovery administrator, that the Blue Eagle, which has been restored to the Harriman Mills, again be taken away from them "until the company complies with the collective bargaining sections of the National Recovery Act."

At the same time he will urge that Mr. A. R. Glancey, divisional compliance representative of the National Recovery Administration, who restored the Blue Eagle to the Harriman mills "be repudiated." Mr. Green made it clear that the federation continued to stand solidly back of the National Recovery Act and denied that the Act had encouraged "radical and militant elements in labor's ranks."

Proposals Rejected

"We consider the Harriman case a test of Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act," he continued. "And the outcome will determine whether the Blue Eagle can be restored to a company which refuses to bargain collectively under that section."

Mr. Green held that 90 per cent of the 600 workers in the Harriman plant joined a union and then proposed collective bargaining. Their proposal was rejected, he continued; the union officers were discharged and strikebreakers were brought in. Thereupon the case was taken to the National Labor Board, but without effecting a settlement. Later, he added, the Blue Eagle was restored to the company without the consent of organized labor.

"I am directed by the Executive Council to present the matter to General Johnson," Mr. Green added.

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar during the week ended Aug. 4 amounted to 50,084 long tons, raw sugar value, of which 40,509 tons went to the United States. In the corresponding week in 1933, the shipments totaled 56,257 tons, of which 28,777 went to the United States.

We Pay Cash for
OLD GOLD and SILVER
Horace Remington & Son Co.
91 Friendship St., Providence, R. I.
Send for folder.

$2.00 a day in a smart hotel in New York City

A new hotel—two blocks east of Grand Central Station, in residential Tudor City. All outside rooms. All rooms with private bath.

Single rooms $2: double $3. Special rates by the week.

Hotel Tudor
304 East 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.

FREE TRIAL of the Westinghouse for 30 DAYS..

● You sign no contract. You make no down payment. Prove in your own home that the Westinghouse is the most economical refrigerator on the market.

● You can buy a Westinghouse dual-automatic refrigerator for as little as 20¢ a day. Call the nearest showroom.

FREE OFFER . . .
ICE BOX FOOD SAVER
The first two hundred Monitor readers who bring a copy of this advertisement to any one of the stores listed below will receive an ice box Food Saver free of charge. This simple little device is designed to absorb the food odors usually found in the old fashioned ice box.

ALLEN-INGRAHAM, INC.
Open evenings until 11 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY
333 W. 52nd St., COlumbus 5-2888
BRONX
2440 Grand Concourse, FOrdham 4-1600-1-2
BROOKLYN
8425 Fifth Avenue, SHore Road 5-7200
1153 Flatbush Avenue, DEfender 3-6600

QUEENS
137-10 Northern Blvd...Flushing, INdependence 3-7200
168-47 Hillside Ave.....Jamaica, REpublic 9-4315
ALBANY
125 State Street, Telephone 5-1418

Chiefs See New Plea for Peace In Credit Unions

In Building World Body They Stress Need for Friendly Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 8—Credit union leaders meeting here in the shadow of the Rockies found themselves faced by implications that towered mountainously as they took up the work of formulating a constitution for a national association.

The Rt. Rev. Ernest V. Shayler, Episcopal bishop of Omaha, visitor to the council, says that he came to see the group that promises to take more of the workers out of the clutches of loan sharks.

Bishop Shayler quoted an incident of an unemployed man who had come to him for help because a loan company was taking from him furniture which secured a $250 loan. This loan cost the man $340, Bishop Shayler said. The credit union were coming to wipe out such practices.

A section of the constitution calling for a definite move to promote international good will by friendly contact with the cooperative credit movement abroad, upon question, brought an explanation from Mr. Roy F. Bergengren of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau.

The credit union may become one of the greatest influences toward international understanding and good will, he said, because no such problem as the credit union faces today can be limited to any section or country. The flaws in the economic system are world wide, and nothing less than a program with an international outlook and scope can correct them.

In Germany, Mr. Bergengren pointed out, where there are 52,000 credit unions, the movement is one of the sound spots in a country sorely pressed economically. We can and must, he declared, unite with these people and with others like them, not in pacts and treaties, but in the wider and deeper understanding of common interests and problems.

The vision of the future, said Mr. Bergengren, is the true international understanding that comes of facing common problems together. That section of the constitution was carried with but one negative vote.

For the job, said Mr. C. R. Orchard of Omaha, is not to formulate a constitution for a small group, but for one that is at the beginning of a tremendous growth.

The credit union movement, he said, has come to take its place beside the great financial structures of the nation and of the world. It threatens no legitimate financial system but rather will strengthen the whole financial fabric of the nation by putting under it a foundation of true thrift and sound credit for the masses who up till now have had no credit resources.

Austrian Archduke Stays in Belgium

WENDUYNE, Belg., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Archduke Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne, is spending a few days in this seaside resort, despite reports he was en route to Italy.

There were new reports that he and his mother, the former Empress Zita, are planning to establish a residence in Luxembourg. Tending to confirm this understanding is the fact that some imperial luggage has been sent to a castle in Luxembourg, where the two are said to be planning to move in the autumn, joining Zita's brother, the Prince Consort Felix.

Otto is expected to leave in a few days for Luxembourg to arrange a further moving of belongings.

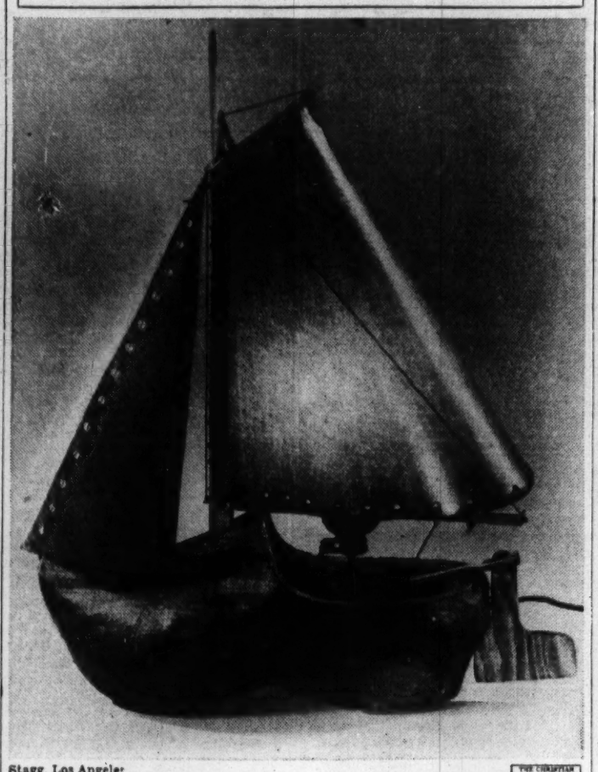
Reports persist that a family council will be held shortly in Italy, attended by most members of the Hapsburg, Bourbon and Parma families.

Otto's passports allow him to go anywhere he wishes without notifying Belgian authorities.

Diplomatic quarters in Brussels appeared skeptical at the possibility of a restoration, asserting that Germany and the Little Entente, as well as Nazis and Socialists within Austria, are strongly opposed.

When Otto left Brussels yesterday it was reported he would seek the hand of the 19-year-old Princess Maria, youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Call It a Lightship?



Stagg, Los Angeles

Table Lamp Made From Wooden Shoe

Boyhood Hobby Learned in Holland Aids Man Whose Job "Vanished" With Depression.

Los Angeles Buys Dutch Shoe Lamps From Jobless Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INGLEWOOD, Calif.—When he was a schoolboy in Holland, Alex Bouwens Jr. used to amuse himself and his companions by making sailboats from discarded wooden shoes, never realizing that one day his skill with such toys would have a practical value.

Last winter Mr. Bouwens, who meanwhile had emigrated to the United States, found that his position with a Los Angeles home appliance company had apparently vanished. He began to look about for a new job, and was reminded of the shoe-ships sailed by Dutch boys. Perhaps, he thought, something similar would be attractive to Americans.

Obtaining a supply of wooden shoes, he set about to employ them in making novelties for sale, the most successful of which has been an ornamental table lamp with a shoe base and a sail of parchment paper folded to inclose an incandescent globe. A similar lamp has been made in the form of a Dutch windmill.

DELICIOUS BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

It's the way we season rich, red tomato juice that makes Blue Label taste so good. At grocers everywhere.

AUGUST SALE
at
Greatly Reduced Prices

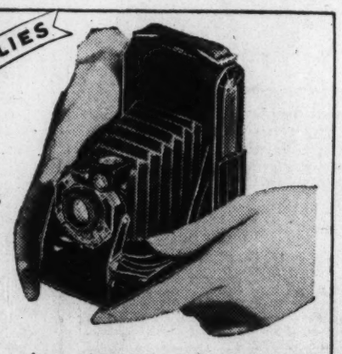
Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.

Note flatness of diaphragm and reduction of hips and hollow back.

"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back.
"NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.

Madame Alston
33 West 34th Street NEW YORK
Telephone Wisconsin 7-3878
Mail orders filled.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES



S.V.S.— but step in and see

SMART...versatile...simple—a lot of picture-making ability for the price. That's our story about the 1934 Six-16 and Six-20 Kodaks. Step in and see.

Equipped with Kodak Anastigmat *f*.6.3 lens and 1/100 shutter they take good snapshots—even on cloudy days, and at night with "SS" Film and Photoflood lamps. Yet they cost but $20 and $17.50 respectively.

The Six-16 takes 2½ x 4¼ pictures; the Six-20, 2¼ x 3¼. Both have eye-level and waist-high finders. You'll like them.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES

ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street, Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

'Boy' Candidate Wins in Primary In West Virginia

'Boss' Pendergast's Man to Face Patterson in Missouri

By the Associated Press

Three states tallied off-year primary ballots today and posted these apparent results:

In West Virginia—Mr. Rush D. Holt, whose age—29—is one year under the constitutional age requirement for a United States Senator, wins the Democratic nomination and the right to oppose Senator Henry D. Hatfield, Republican, in the November election.

In Missouri—Mr. Harry S. Truman, candidate of "Boss Tom" Pendergast of Kansas City, is the Democratic senatorial nominee. The Republican nominee is Senator Roscoe Patterson, who was unopposed in yesterday's primary.

In Kansas—Republicans renominate Gov. Alf M. Landon for a second term; Mr. Omar B. Ketchum, youthful Mayor of Topeka, wins the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The West Virginia result means the fall campaign there will be fought out over the "New Deal." Mr. Hatfield, surgeon and former Governor, has spoken sharply against some of President Roosevelt's policies; Mr. Holt is pledged to support the Roosevelt'an program. Senator Hatfield gained nomination over Mr. Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, his only opponent, by an approximately six-to-one sweep.

Mr. Holt, a state legislator with a boyhood ambition to sit in the Senate, outraced five opponents. His closest competitor was Mr. Clem L. Shaver, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Shaver was favored by Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

Mr. Holt contends his age would not bar him from the Senate, that the Senate itself is the only judge of the qualifications of its members. He points out that Henry Clay was seated while under the age limit.

Gifts to Chautauqua Assure Continuance Of Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 8—After weathering a stringent financial period, Chautauqua Institution enters its sixty-first year today with continuance of its summer school program assured by gifts totaling more than $158,000.

The gifts are the largest the institution has received during the six decades it has pioneered in summer school activities in this country and won an outstanding place in American educational circles, Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president, said at the close of anniversary exercises here last night. The institution has been carrying on its work under a receivership since December, 1933.

A telegram from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, sent from Havre, Mont., congratulating the institution on the commemoration of its anniversary was read at the ceremonies.

The largest gift came from owners of cottages at Chautauqua who contributed $103,232, while gifts from the county, outside Chautauqua, aggregated $26,652. The Chautauqua Bird and Tree Club, headed by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, gave $3358; the Woman's Club, headed by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, donated $2507. Gifts from individual Chautauqua trustees aggregated more than $20,000.

Senatorship Sought For Col. Breckenridge

Special from Monitor Bureau

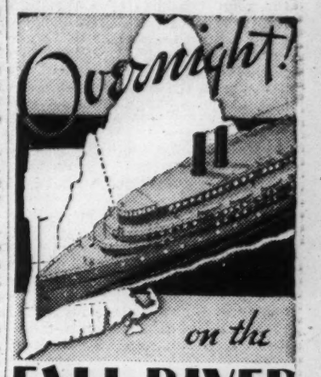
NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Petitions are in circulation here for the nomination of Col. Henry Breckenridge as United States Senator on an independent ticket.

Colonel Breckenridge is a life-long Democrat and was Assistant Secretary of War under President Wilson. He is a member of the famous Kentucky family of Breckenridge, his grandfather having been Vice-President during the James Buchanan Administration. He is a well-known practicing attorney here. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh being one of his clients. He has never before sought an elective office.

COOL and CONVENIENT

Live on a mountain top this summer . . . 800 ft. elevation . . . 40 minutes from New York . . . golf . . . tennis . . . dancing . . . new English grill . . . home cooking . . . American Plan . . . from $5 single, $8 double . . . also European Plan . . . Telephone Montclair 2-1410.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Montclair · New Jersey



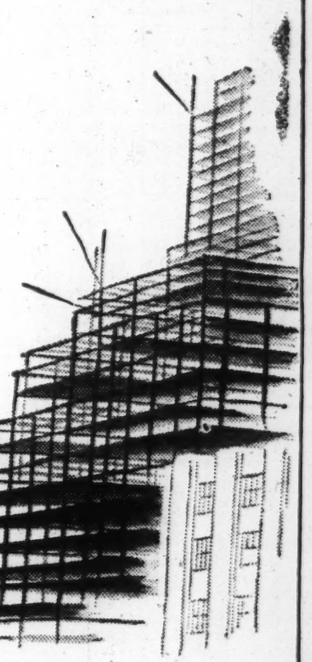
FALL RIVER LINE
between
NEW YORK and BOSTON

Sat. Week-end Round Trip $6.50
30-Day Limit Round Trip $8.50
$5.50 One Way

Dancing, musical entertainment, spacious lounges, staterooms all with hot and cold running water as low as $1. Delicious meals. Daily service.

FROM NEW YORK Leave Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton Street) 5:30 P. M. daily.
FROM BOSTON Leave South Station daily at 6:00 P. M.
Daylight Saving Time
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

"I *Always* Feel *Safer in a Ford*"



ALL-STEEL BODY AND SAFETY GLASS—The strength of steel protects you when you ride in a Ford V-8.

Around you is an all-steel body, electrically welded into one piece.

Beneath your feet is a rigid, X-type steel frame.

Out in front of you and behind you are strong steel axles, triangularly braced by steel radius-rods and supported by a steel torque tube.

You ride upon steel-spoke wheels, also electrically welded into one piece. The windshield before your eyes is safety glass. (All Ford V-8 De Luxe closed cars are equipped throughout with safety glass at no additional cost.)

Another reason why you feel safer in a Ford V-8 is something that makes every driver a better driver . . . ease of handling. There is always less strain and less likelihood of tight situations when you drive an alert, obedient car.

The Ford V-8 gives you an extra margin of safety because of its quick acceleration, eight-cylinder speed and power, ease of steering, stability on curves and rough roads, and powerful, oversize brakes.

TUNE IN FORD DEALERS' RADIO PROGRAM. Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians. A half-hour of glorious music. Every Sunday night at 8:30 (Eastern Standard Time). Columbia Broadcasting System. And in the meantime—"WATCH THE FORDS GO BY."

FORD V-8 $505 UP

(F. O. B. Detroit, plus freight, delivery and tax. Bumpers and spare tire extra. Convenient terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of Universal Credit Company.)
LOW DELIVERED PRICES

Free Discussion of Racialism Allowed by Reich Government At Baptist Meeting in Berlin

German Pastors Explain Nazi Handling of 600,000 Jews While Visitors Headed by Alliance's Secretary Tell Reichsbishop Why They Disapprove

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 8—The first time the twin problems of nationalism and radicalism have been publicly discussed in Germany since the advent of the National Socialist régime 18 months ago, occurred this morning at the Baptist World Alliance Congress here when reports on these questions were freely debated.

The session, which is described as the best and most enthusiastic meeting of the Congress so far, was presided over by Mr. Corwin S. Shank, a Pacific Coast attorney. Three Negro delegates took part in the discussion and received much applause.

Refers to Jews

One of the oldest Baptist clergymen in Germany, Pastor Feisler, who is a son of the National Socialist Mayor of Munich, made references to the Hitler Government's treatment of Germany's 600,000 Jews, whom he described as destructive elements.

Another German minister, Pastor Rockshies, referring to the fact that the German Baptists recently celebrated their centenary, declared that they have been "National Socialist" 100 years.

Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, general secretary of the World Alliance, made a short reply and said perhaps everyone in the audience would not agree with Pastor Rockshies in his definition of nationalism.

Dr. Camp of Oakland, Calif., desired the Congress put on record that it stood for peace against war. He distributed leaflets among the audience upon which were the words, "Opposed to War."

Twenty Baptist leaders, headed by Dr. Rushbrooke, met Reichsbishop Müller this afternoon when informed by Bishop Müller that the "Gleischaltung" or "Nazification" of German churches produces a bad impression in just those countries whose friendship is most valuable to Germany.

Should Honor Jews

"If anti-Semitism were a question of religion, we would, as followers of Jesus, have to declare that among all the other faiths in the world, there is none for which we have more reverent honor than that of the Jews."

Such was the bold declaration, concurred in by German representatives, put forward by the Baptist Commission on Racialism which was discussed by the Baptist World Alliance Conference here today.

"With our fellow-Christians in all the churches," the report goes on, "we deplore the long record of ill-usage of Jews on the part of professedly Christian nations and we declare such injustice to be a violation of the teaching and the spirit of Christ."

The report adds: "The spirit of suspicion and animosity known as anti-Semitism which exhibits itself in racial persecution is quite unassociated with questions of color and has but slight connection with religion. It is fundamentally a matter of political and economic competition."

Majority Colored

The commission deprecates all kinds of race discrimination. The majority of human infants in the world today, the report says, "are not white, but colored—black, brown or yellow. And we who love our Lord Jesus Christ believe that he would gather all these little ones without discrimination in his arms and bless them."

Racial antipathies are to be traced, not to biological causes, the report declares, but to ethical ones. "They are based on fear arising chiefly out of pride, sordid greed and economic rivalry," the report says.

"There has probably been no exhibition of passion more brutally violent and ungoverned by reason than that which has been displayed over inter-racial moral offenses."

A color or race bar to the worship and fellowship of the Christian Church, the report avers, "is a monstrous denial of the Lord—a violation of the very essence of His teaching."

The Commission particularly condems "the industrial exploitation of defenseless subject peoples of any race or color by rich and powerful commercial interests of any nationality." It describes such behavior, including the appropriation of native lands, as being "nothing but an expression of shameless and contemptible greed, a form of robbery that has not even the single redeeming feature of courage."

Reassures Labor

© Bachrach

David I. Walsh

Democratic Senator from Massachusetts

Labor Supports Housing Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ecutive secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council.

Supporters of Mr. Johnson contend that Boston is the logical business center for the year-round activities of the federation, but Mr Gatelee, highly popular figure, is drawing support to himself from many sections of the state.

Mr. J. Arthur Moriarty, a vice-president of the federation, is another Boston contender but it is believed he may be induced to withdraw in favor of Mr. Johnson.

As all of these men are experienced, apparently conservative leaders, it is obvious that the old guard labor leadership is not to be challenged in Massachusetts as it has been in other states.

Walsh Says—

Enactment at the next session of Congress of a national law which will solve "the company union evil" was predicted yesterday by Senator David I. Walsh, who told the convention that this legislation will be one of the most important moves ever made for peace in industry.

Organized labor, which, its leaders declare, has watched its strength dissipated by the enterprise of employers in forming company unions, heard Senator Walsh outline contemplated legislation more drastic even than the Wagner plan. It would provide for full governmental guarantees that labor shall be protected in the untrameled selection of its representatives.

The proposed law, bitterly assailed by industry last session, was shelved by President Roosevelt, with the understanding that it would be enacted this coming session, the Senior Massachusetts Senator declared. It does not, the Senator explained, outlaw legitimate company unions.

Eased by Labor Board

The prevalence of serious strikes throughout the nation was attributed by the Senator to the failure of the Administration clearly to define what constitutes employer interference with the right of labor to choose its own representatives under the NRA.

This situation was largely solved, he said, by the establishment of the National Labor Board, established under the Wagner law. Supplemented by the proposed act, the board will be able reasonably to stabilize labor conditions, according to the Senator.

The Senator voiced apprehension lest the young insurgents in the Labor movement supplant the older, more experienced leaders. He indicated this was the growing fear of the Administration, which sees in the elevation of these younger leaders a threat to the happy solution of existing unrest.

"No labor trouble has started where the older leaders were in authority, because these leaders schooled in the doctrines of the American Federation of Labor, strike only when forced to do so."

New Heat Wave Sweeps Midwest

By the Associated Press

Scorching temperatures burned again today the mid-continent already hard hit by heat waves and drought.

The new heat wave extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachian highlands, and southward into the Gulf states, further damaging crops in sections that have been suffering all summer.

Temperature readings of 100 degrees or more are common throughout the stricken area. Hot winds in some parts aggravate the situation, particularly in Missouri, which with Kansas is among the sections hardest hit.

Kansas City had an official high of 108 yesterday; St. Louis and Wichita had 104; Springfield, Mo., and Oklahoma City, 102; Springfield, Ill., 104, and Concordia, Kan., 108.

In North Dakota, where President Roosevelt got a first-hand glimpse of the damage done by the season's unfavorable weather, the temperature ranged from 90 to 94, but dropped late last night when a heavy rain fell.

Further injuries to livestock are reported. At Dodge City, Kan., growers said there would not be sufficient feed to carry the cattle through the winter unless rain comes soon. Southern Illinois also reports great suffering to livestock.

Despite the widespread heat area, some few spots had received relief. Excessive rain fell in Salt Lake County, Utah, and northeastern Nebraska reported beneficial moisture. Forest fires are burning in Idaho.

The East escaped excessively hot weather with top temperatures ranging from 76 at Boston to 82 at Philadelphia and 80 at New York.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company reports a loss of $342,949 for the six months ended June 30, after interest but before depreciation. This compares with a loss of $573,838 in the like 1933 period.

Drought Hides Cut Shoe Cost Romance Made of 'Lost Subway' Gas Tax 'Detours' Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

and suddenly disclosed an unknown subway, a "lost subway." Romance and adventure colored the tale's unfoldment. Mr. Hurley, realizing that hundreds of persons knew all about it, was momentarily displeased, then smiled as he considered a newspaper reporter, hard up for news, building a great discovery on a subway he could have seen months ago on blueprints in the Post Office construction department.

* * *

Postal Barometer

Turning from humor, Postmaster Hurley considered something as pleasant and much more substantial—an increase of 119 men in his force of workers Aug. 16. No idle increase to help unemployment is this. It is based on a marked increase in the volume of mail handled so that 119 is foreseen by Mr. Hurley as the minimum number of workers necessary to meet his needs.

Since an increase in mail is invariably a sign of an increase in business, Mr. Hurley's smile went beyond his own office today, took in a more hopeful view of affairs for all Boston.

Motorists

Taxes For Roads Only

Gasoline taxes have proved easily collectible. States with fat gas tax incomes and lean ordinary tax incomes have been diverting gas tax money to other than highway purposes. Since most of the gas tax success has been due to the motorists expecting many miles of smooth riding in the near future as a result, such diversion of funds has brought marked criticism.

"Misappropriation of funds" is the serious characterization of such fund diversion by Mr. Roy F. Britton, director of the National Highway Users' Conference, which met in Boston last night. He pointed out that two-thirds of the nation's roads are still unpaved and hundreds of miles of roads are in need of repair. He told of more than $1,000,000,000 annually being collected in gas taxes and $13 per car collected by the Federal Government, protested taking any of this amount from highways so in need.

Pertinent Britton points:

In 1933 state motor taxes exceed the wholesale value of all motor vehicles produced.

Cars have been cut 25 per cent in price, while tax collections have increased 57 per cent per vehicle.

In 1914 there were seven motor vehicles to each mile of surfaced road. Today, despite the great increase in paved roads, there are 25 vehicles to each mile of such roads.

Massachusetts highway users have already more than paid back to the State every dollar that has been spent for the entire state highway system. Amount expended., $142,662,515; amount taken in, $169,975,436.

Labor

Half Holiday Picketers

Though picket lines were absent this morning in front of the Gregory and Reed Wood Heel Company in Malden, police anticipated renewal of picketing some time in the afternoon.

By noon, however, trouble had already started, reported from neighboring Lynn. In the back yard of Mr. Clifford Savory, employee of the Gregory-Reed Company, came a wracking explosion. As the smoke and dust cleared, Mr. Savory's car, or rather, what remained of it, could be seen, a total wreck. Fortunately Mr. Savory had gone in the house, and missed the bombing.

The shoe worker told the police that three men had come to see him last night, asked him to join the shoe workers' union. When he refused they said: "You'll get yours!"

The first instance of bombing violence in local labor disputes in years, the Savory incident had Lynn and Malden police on edge today seeking to prevent further violence.

The Malden factory is an "open shop" upon which unionization attempts have been made by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union by means of picketing. Pickets are obtained by unionized factories declaring a half holiday, various workers then leaving for Malden to picket that plant.

Such picketing has been declared illegal since there is no strike or labor troubles at the Malden factory.

Horses

Interesting Sight

A young man stood in India Square today, gazing intently at a horse drinking from pails marked "M. S. P. C. A." Suddenly he turned to an officer near by, "You know that's an interesting sight. I have never seen a horse drink before."

Many a similar person living in the apartment fringe of a city has grown up without seeing horses drink, for only in the country or in the downtown trucking districts are horses much seen today. Hot weather is always a problem. So the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opens city drinking stations each summer.

Today it announced that its three downtown stations had served horses 9835 times, the India Square station alone having served thirsty horses 3300 times.

Other work reported for the past month by the society is 495 cases investigated, homes obtained for 88 animals, 32 lost animals restored to owners and five cases prosecuted with five convictions.

Taxicabs

Hot Weather Slovenliness

Taxicab companies, realizing the worth of courteous drivers, have picked clean-looking men, put them in neat uniforms, appealed to women with the slogan, "Every Driver An Escort."

However, Police Commissioner Hultman recently has been getting complaints to the effect that some taxicab drivers, probably not from the good companies, in the hot weather go unshaven, wear swimming jerseys or open shirts and are otherwise slovenly. Far from being escorts, business men complaining say they hesitate to intrust their women folk in these cabs.

Today, after investigation, Commissioner Hultman ordered 50 taxi drivers to appear "forthwith" to answer charges of slovenliness, to be told that while uniform coats need not be worn in hot weather, drivers should be neatly attired and wear their license badges on their shirts where the public can see them.

London Motorists Give Horse a 'Break'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

PREVALENT belief that the motorist and the horse are not on friendly terms was given the lie here recently, for the Automobile Association issued an appeal to all motorists to give way more than usual "to our friend the horse" during the hot weather.

"Even an empty van," the appeal ran, "is a trouble to stop and start, and the few seconds conceded by the motorist are surely nothing by comparison with the good turn done."

Liquor Fails to Pay Pensions to Indigent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 8—Failure of Pennsylvania's liquor store system to produce anticipated revenue has delayed indefinitely inauguration of the State's new pension system for the indigent aged. The old-age pension law, enacted at the 1933 session of the General Assembly, provides no pension payments shall be made until $20,000,000 has been taken from the liquor profits for unemployment relief and an additional $1,310,000 used for blind pensions. The Liquor Control Board has reported little profit to date.

There are between 35,000 and 40,000 pension eligibles, and payments were to have started to them in December from a $4,000,000 fund, but to date the liquor stores have produced only $125,000 and that was turned over to the Department of Welfare for June payments of blind persons.

Old-age pension seekers to be eligible must be 70 years old and have no means of support. The maximum monthly payment is $30, with an additional maximum of $15 to each indigent aged member of the family.

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
3036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
Flowers
The ONE GIFT Suitable for Every Occasion
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Or. 4-1650

'There's None Better'
Mangieri Bros ALL CREAM-ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily with Henry Becker & Son, Inc., Grade A Extra Heavy Cream.
Home Made Chocolates
TEA ROOM
320 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-9649
—We Deliver—

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4441

Heating Oils
'blue coal'
KOPPERS
SEABOARD COKE
A. H. Holmes, Jr.
560 NORTH GROVE ST.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
"Home of Quality"
Laundry — Garment Cleaning
Fur Storage — Rug Cleaning and Storage
Pillow Sanitizing — Mattress Renovating
Phone Journal Square 2-2000
220 TONNELE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Service to Hudson, Essex, Passaic Counties, Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore.

THE HOME LAUNDRY
G. J. OLTMANNS, Prop.
105 Walnut Street
Montclair, N. J. Phone 81
"The Laundry for the Home —a Service for Everyone"
A Satisfied Monitor advertiser for 7 years
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Flat Work, Family Finish, Semi Finish, Domestic, Rough Dry and French Dry Cleaning.

The Old Road Coffee House
80 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR
Delicious Food for those who know—and appreciate—the BEST
Luncheon 12-2 Sunday Dinner 12:30-8
Tea 2:30-5:30 Sunday Suppe: 5:30-8
Dinner 5:30-8
Telephone Montclair 2-9532

AIELLO BROTHERS AB INCORPORATED
The House of Quality & Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
WHOLESALE RETAIL

NEWARK, N. J.
Men's Apparel of Highest Quality...
J&M Shoes
Cavanagh Hats
Distinctive Haberdashery
Custom Clothes
Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh
758 Broad Street

Ford
Jersey Automobile Corporation
160 Sixteenth Street
West New York, N. J.
W. LeRoy Hall, Gen'l Mgr.
THE LINCOLN

Paul J. Devitt
Builders' Hardware
Tools, Plumbing Supplies
Housefurnishings and Toys
69TH AND LUDLOW STREETS
UPPER DARBY, PA.

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

Madame Clare CORSET SHOP
102 SOUTH 20TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SUMMER SALE
Net and Voile Girdles . . $1.95 and up
Net and Voile Corselettes . $2.95 and up
Brassieres . . . . . $1.00 and up
See our New INVIZ-a-GRIP GARTERS
No Runs or Unsightly Bulges

SPRINGER'S RESTAURANT
Under Reading Terminal
At 12th and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA
NO MUSIC . . . NO BEER or LIQUOR . . . Just good, plain, wholesome food.
Sea Food, Specialties
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Open Daily and Sunday

William B. Margerum INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The three-pint roll may be obtained in any two seasonal flavors, decorated with whipped cream.
Abbotts de luxe ICE CREAM
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, Allentown, Newark, Elkton, South Jersey and Seashore.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
See Them! . . . Wear Them!
The Fashions of 1934
In Dewees' 14th AUGUST COAT SALE
20% OFF
All Advance Fashions
Season's Choicest Furs
Finest New Woollens
IN AUGUST, $56-$300
After August, $69.95-$375
Pay in November . . . Store 'Til October
Air-Conditioned Fourth Floor

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
NRA Code. Reg. No. 37-2
Market and Filbert at Eighth Street, Philadelphia — Store Hours 9 to 5

There's More Than One Point to August COAT Buying

Values are extraordinary because we and the manufacturers are anxious to distribute Coat buying over a greater period than the peak season, and consequently concessions are made to induce buying. Added to this is the superior character of workmanship and furs as an added advantage.

Quality is unusual, because the furs used are the first choice of the season's catch, and because tailoring is done over the long summer months in a leisurely, unhurried way. You'll note the precision and beauty of line in every Coat in our collection. You'll note the rare beauty of fabric and fur.

Fashions are chosen by the footrule of conservative good taste. All that's news in the fashion world is included—as Coat stocks for winter are already nearing completion. Note the ripple fur collar, the gilet, the muff in this superb August showing. Note the new slimmer silhouette, the lower fulness on sleeves.

Easy to Buy—because prices are so low, for one thing! And because you may use the convenient Deferred Payment Plan if you wish. Charge purchases will be placed on October bills rendered November 1st, if desired, Coats purchased in this August event will be stored without charge until autumn.

$55 $75 $95

WOMEN'S and MISSES' Finer Winter Coats in an Advance Showing

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Third Floor

Markilo Markers

Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. *The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c*

MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

Visitors to
NEW YORK
choose the
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts. NYC

Men and women are enthusiastic over the smart location of the Montclair and its convenience to railroads, shops, theatres and famous Radio City • 800 rooms, each with bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

Rogers Peet

A Grand Clean-up! Rogers Peet Suits

35.00 45.00

Today we divide your attention between the Sale prices in our—

GRAND CLEAN-UP!
SUITS
$35 and $45

9315 Suits!
All sizes. All from our regular stock. All hand-tailored.
Single-breasted models.
Double-breasted models.
Summer weights. Tropical weights. Year-'round weights.
Worsteds. Flannels. Tweeds. Cheviots. Homespuns.
The finest imported and domestic fabrics.
Plains. Mixtures.

TWO BARGAIN GROUPS

GROUP I—5746 suits here—more than two-thirds were $65, $70, $75 and $85—savings of $20, $25, $30 and $40.

561 were $55
975 were $60
1941 were $65
876 were $70
939 were $75
454 were $85
$45 now!

GROUP II—More than half were $55, $60 and $65—savings of $20, $25 and $30.

905 were $45
657 were $50
546 were $55
687 were $60
774 were $65
$35 now!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
Broadway at Liberty St. 13th St. / Warren St. 35th St.
New York City
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Hitler Ends Efforts For 'Anschluss'?

(Continued from Page 1)

of July 27, following swiftly on the tragic events in Vienna, stressed the fact that "normal" relations between Germany and Austria should be brought about quickly.

Much to Be Done

Among the necessary steps to bring this about, one of the most important is restoration of traffic between the two countries. Germans have been obliged to pay 1000 German marks, or $250 at par, to enter Austria since last summer. This resulted in completely strangling tourist traffic in the Tyrol.

A second essential is that the famous Austrian Legion, which is estimated at about 1000 men, consisting mainly of Austrian National Socialists who fled into Germany, must be disbanded at once. For the past few months they have been training in Bavaria, ready to cross the frontier and to fight for the National Socialist cause in Austria. The so-called Austrian Fighting Society, a political society which was formed here to spread propaganda in Austria, will also have to be dissolved.

Another important point is that the party headquarters of the Austrian National Socialist movement situated in Germany will have to be closed and their officials disbanded.

Austria Approves Hitler's Choice Of New Minister

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 8—The mistrust wherewith the authorities here regard Herr Franz von Papen's "peace mission" is by no means diminished by the fact that the Austrian Government has at last granted him the necessary permission to take up the post of German Minister here.

The decision was taken at last night's meeting of the ministerial council. The official communiqué announcing the fact briefly states it would have been contrary to international usage to refuse "agreement." The future attitude of Austria to the new minister, the communiqué adds significantly, will depend on the steps he takes to fulfill the mission wherewith Chancellor Hitler has charged him.

It is plain that so far the Schuschnigg Government has made no concession to Hitlerism. Moreover Austrian Roman Catholics are decidedly distrustful of Herr von Papen.

In fact, most observers here expect not that the activities of the Hitlerists in Austria will be discounted, but that they will adopt some different methods. Despite the failure of the National Socialists' attempt to seize power, their movement remains a vital force in the country and is very far from being crushed.

The prospects of Herr von Papen succeeding in his peace mission is not rendered easier by the fact that yesterday another participant in the anti-Dollfuss "putsch," Ernest Feike, a soldier on active service, was hanged.

The dismissal of nine National Socialist doctors from the state railroad service also was announced and a drastic new Government measure was put into effect enabling the new Committee of Public Security to interfere to any degree in all private business enterprise, closing concerns whereof it disapproves or dismissing workers of whom it is suspicious.

Under the new decree, sweeping powers are granted to Maj. Emil Fey, Minister of the Interior, in his capacity of Special Commissioner for Security. He is charged specifically with the responsibility of snuffing out National Socialist influence in Austria. He can order dismissal of private employees, held guilty of spreading Nazi propaganda, while "patriotic" individuals may be given jobs thus vacated.

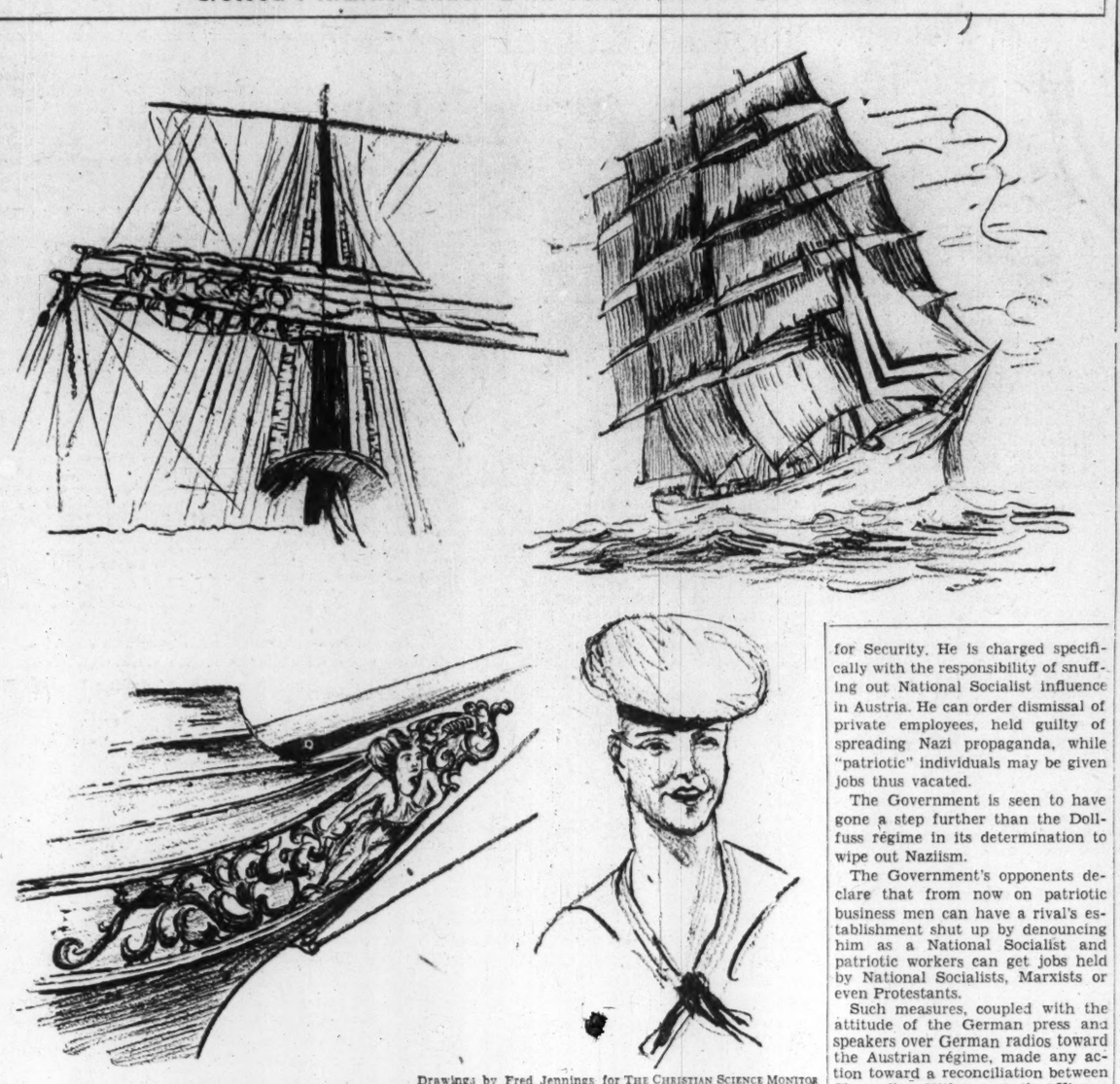
The Government is seen to have gone a step further than the Dollfuss régime in its determination to wipe out Naziism.

The Government's opponents declare that from now on patriotic business men can have a rival's establishment shut up by denouncing him as a National Socialist and patriotic workers can get jobs held by National Socialists, Marxists or even Protestants.

Such measures, coupled with the attitude of the German press and speakers over German radios toward the Austrian régime, made any action toward a reconciliation between Chancellor Hitler and the Vienna Government difficult.

The Government also announced today that the widow of Chancellor Dollfuss will receive a pension so long as she remains unmarried. In the event of her death or remarriage, her two children will receive half the amount of the pension until they are 21.

Crossed Atlantic Under Own Sails From Far-Off Sweden



Drawings by Fred Jennings for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Training Ship Makes Memorable Cruise

Upper Left—Clewing Up a Sail on the af Chapman. Upper Right—Skipping Over the Bounding Main. Lower Left—Figurehead of Vessel. Lower Right—Ship Boy Smiles When He Gets Unexpected Shore Leave Despite Spot on Clothing.

Last of Her Kind, Water Front Says Of Swedish Sailer

'Old Timers' in Boston Shake Heads Over Training Vessel

When the af Chapman, gleaming white, square-rigged Swedish merchant marine training ship, is towed down the harbor from the Navy Yard next Monday and left to find a breeze in open water, the Boston water front will bid good-by to what probably is one of the last of her kind.

Perhaps never again, old timers along the docks declare, with a forlorn shaking of heads, will they see such a sight, a three-masted, full-rigged ship, without even an auxiliary motor. The day of sail, especially this type of ship, is over. Steam has had its way.

The af Chapman will sail for home after a little more than a week in a Navy Yard dock, one stop in a five-month quadrangular training cruise across the Atlantic. Swedes and Swedish Americans flocked aboard the spick and span vessel during visiting hours, while the 200 ship cadets, between the ages of 14 and 18, flocked ashore.

One lad, anxious to see America, and also to get a glass of fresh milk after three months of the canned variety, found himself in a serious predicament one day, an observer reported. About to leap to the pier for a trip to town with his companions, he noticed suddenly a spot on his white uniform.

Reporting dejectedly to an officer he prepared for a stay aboard ship. The smile which spread across his freckled face when the officer motioned him off with the rest told something of his returned joy and enthusiasm.

Sweden's policy of training her seamen according to the old tradition, on a real sailing vessel, is looked upon with respect by Boston's waterfront veterans. But they say, she can't do it much longer. The af Chapman, built for the British Navy in 1888, has probably run its last run.

Seattle Tree Museum Started

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 8 (AP)—Work was started yesterday on what officials say will be the "biggest tree museum in the United States." The Washington emergency relief administration made $300,000 available for the giant Lake Washington arboretum.

Marines Describe Armed Drilling Of Hinted Nazi Group

Say Silver Shirts Aimed to Capture U. S. Government by Force

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (AP)—Dr. George Gyssling, German Vice-Consul here, declined yesterday to appear before a congressional sub-committee which a few hours previously heard testimony that an alleged pro-Nazi organization at San Diego offered money for stolen government rifles and ammunition.

"The committee will have to get the consent of the German Embassy in Washington," Dr. Gyssling said, adding he understood he was wanted "for questioning in regard to a $215 check, made out to cash, and indorsed by a person whose activities are under suspicion."

Just before the Vice-Consul declined to appear, Mr. Virgil Haynes, who said he was working in the intelligence service of the United States Marines, told the committee he joined the San Diego Silver Shirts, and said a member of that reputedly Nazi organization offered him money for machine guns, rifles and ammunition to be stolen from military forces.

Mr. Hayes asserted he had seen Silver Shirts drilling with rifles presumably obtained from San Diego military sources and that they had been arming themselves and drilling in a plot to take control of the United States Government.

Asked by the committee attorney what the purpose of the Silver Shirts was, Mr. Hayes said:

"To change the government. William Dudley Pelley, the national organizer, told me the plan was to incorporate the nation, giving each adult a share of stock. This would bear a monthly dividend of $80 a share, he said. He also planned to deport the Jews."

One of the first witnesses to appear before the committee was Corp. Edward T. Grey of the United States Marines, stationed in San Diego. He was assigned by superior officers to investigate the activities of the Silver Shirts. The Corporal gave an account of the planned "capture" of the San Diego city hall by force.

In declining to appear before the committee, Dr. Gyssling displayed a $215 check indorsed by E. W. Rehmer.

"Somebody must have made a foolish confusion," he said, "as E. W. Rehmer is a lady—my personal secretary."

Smooth Sailing NOW...

I've changed my course in Complexion Care!

TRIM lines may catch the eye, my dear, but it's your complexion that really makes the boys drop anchor around your deck chair.

Found that out not long ago... when my complexion ran into a spell of bad weather.

So I promptly changed my course. Started using Roger & Gallet Soap. And it's smooth sailing now.

If you've never tried this tack in complexion care, set sail today for your favorite cosmetic counter. Purchase a box (or a cake) of this exquisite soap and go to work with wash cloth and warm water. Its luxurious lather, bland and fragrant, works positive wonders. Ask anyone who has followed this course. You'll always get the same report . . . "Fair and Smoother." Roger & Gallet, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. also 62 Faubourg St. Honoré Paris, France.

• • •

Seven delightful scents

Violette · Carnation · Sandalwood Feu Follet · Fleurs d'Amour · Le Jade Pavots d'Argent

35¢ a cake

ROGER & GALLET

$465

AND UP. *List price of Standard Six Sport Roadster at Flint, Michigan, $465. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $18 additional. Prices subject to change without notice.*

WORLD'S LOWEST PRICE FOR A SIX

CHEVROLET PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED AS MUCH AS $50

Drive it only 5 miles and you'll never be satisfied with any other low-priced car

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

CHEVROLET

The exceptional popularity which Chevrolet has enjoyed for many years has naturally had its effect on Chevrolet prices. Large sales have enabled Chevrolet to maintain consistently low purchase prices, which were recently lowered even further. As a result Chevrolet now offers you the lowest priced six-cylinder automobile obtainable—a big, comfortable car with Fisher Body styling and refinement—safe, weatherproof, cable-controlled brakes—the smoothness and economy of a valve-in-head, six-cylinder engine—and typical Chevrolet dependability. In offering this car, and the Master models, at substantially lower prices, Chevrolet hopes to repay the motoring public in some measure, for consistently placing Chevrolet so high in public favor.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. A General Motors Value

CHEVROLET

Sarah Palfrey Forced to Play Three-Set Match

Marjorie Sachs and Jane Sharp Score Upsets at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 8—The second and third seeded players were eliminated and the top-seeded favorite was extended in the quarterfinal round women's singles matches at the Longwood Cricket Club this morning.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., seeded at No. 1, lost the first set of her match today with Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 1932 United States junior grass-court champion. Miss Wheeler won the first game and came from behind at 5—6 to win the opening set at 8—6. Miss Palfrey won the next two with the loss of five games, 6—2, 6—3. The Pacific coast girl won a large number of points on drop shots. Many games went to deuce.

On a near-by court another Californian, Jane Sharp of Pasadena, winner of the 1934 Essex County Club tournament, outdrove Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., second seeded, winning at 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Left-handed Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., winner of the Bermuda title this year, outplayed third seeded Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., seeded No. 6, and runnerup to Jane Sharp at Essex, won a straight-set match from Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles got under way yesterday afternoon. The summary:

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament—Quarterfinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—4, 6—2.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

Louise and Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, defeated Helen Jones, Swampscott, and Fanny Curtis, Marblehead, 1—6, 10—8, 7—5.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., and Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Tex., won from Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, and partner, by default.

Norma Taubele, New York, and Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, and Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Marjorie Sachs, Cambridge, and Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Polly and Joanna Palfrey, Brookline, 6—0, 8—6.

Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, and Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., defeated Effie Billing, Montreal, and Jean Burritt, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., and Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and Virginia Rice, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Josephine Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. Walter Trumbull, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Rosamond Newton and Mrs. Philip Theopold, Brookline, 6—0, 1—6, 6—2.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Edward K. Nash, Brookline, and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, 6—3, 6—2.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., and Eunice Dean, San Antonio, defeated Marjorie Sachs, Cambridge, and Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

Margaret Blake and Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Louise and Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, 6—3, 6—2.

Ruby Bishop, Santa Monica, Calif., and Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., defeated Josephine Gray, Cincinnati, and Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, 6—1, 6—4.

Norma Taubele, New York, and Jane Sharp, Pasadena, defeated Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, and Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Hiram Hayden Wins The American Roque Championship Title

American Roque League Championship Standing

	W	L	Pts	Average
Hiram Hayden	12	1	402	30 12-13
O. E. Barnhart	11	2	393	30 3-13
A. D. Gammill	10	3	378	29 1-13
W. W. Wilson	10	3	378	28 11-13
F. O. Williamson	6	7	322	24 10-13
R. K. Johnston	8	4	320	24 8-13
C. W. Davis	11	2	283	21 10-13
O. D. Barnhart	5	8	277	21 4-13
S. D. Swinney	10	3	262	20 2-13
G. H. Franklin	8	5	256	19 9-13
J. R. Edwards	5	8	238	18 4-13
H. H. Woods	4	8	224	18 2-3
Noah Bibble	8	3	210	17 1-2
P. R. Strapp	8	3	159	13 1-2
Second Division—(Unfinished)				
Phillip Wolfe	2	0	64	32
P. R. Stephan	6	1	218	31 1-7
L. R. Wilkin	5	2	198	28 4-7
Richard Hayes	1	7	207	25 7-8
C. W. Ackerson	5	1	165	25 5-6
C. E. Howe	3	4	177	25 2-7
C. V. Hodson	3	3	149	24 5-6
Palmer Phillips	2	5	163	23 2-7
A. J. Denney	2	6	168	21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 8—Hiram Hayden, Cleveland schoolteacher, was named champion of the first division in the annual championship tournament of the American Roque League played here. Being champion is not new to Hayden, for he won that honor in 1928. He succeeds F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., who won the title last year in Chicago and was unable to defend it here this year.

Honors in the first division were decided in the final game between Hayden and A. D. Gammill, Westerville. Gammill, who was 65 last week literally went to pieces in the important contest with his 27-year-old opponent and met with his worst defeat of the tournament, by a score of 32 to 7.

Hayden lost only one game in the tournament, that to O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., by the score of 32 to 18. He is a teacher of Romance languages as well as second master of the Hawkins Boys' School in Cleveland.

Barnhart finished play with an average of 30 3-13, just 9-13 of a point average per game behind Hayden. He was national champion in 1927 and 1930.

Play for the Benedict Trophy was concluded with O. D. Barnhart, father of the runnerup, defeating F. O. Williamson, Columbus, three straight games, 32 to 23, 32 to 28, and 32 to 16 in the five-game series. Holder of the trophy last year was Grant R. Dazey, Indianapolis, who was forced to abandon play early in the tournament.

Remaining in the second division will be concluded in two more days as will the play for the special trophy between O. E. Barnhart and Hayden, the former already having two games on the seven-game series, winning 32 to 18 and 32 to 15.

Officers for the coming year were elected last night, all, incidentally, being from Ohio. The new president is R. K. Mitchell, Cleveland, superintendent of the Cleveland Tractor Company; Joseph Matousek, Cleveland, is secretary, and L. B. Bosworth, Lakeside, treasurer. None participated in the tourney.

In the second division, Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, Ohio, playing his first games remained undefeated and in first place with a 32 average, displacing P. R. Stephan, Columbus.

American Roque League—First Division

H. H. Woods, Cleveland defeated P. R. Strapp, Columbus, 32 to 10.

O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Okla., 32 to 18.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, 32 to 23.

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, defeated F. O. Williamson, Cleveland, 32 to 12.

Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, defeated A. D. Gammill, Westerville, 32 to 7.

Second Division

P. R. Stephan, Columbus, defeated Palmer Phillips, Mt. Sterling, 32 to 28.

Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, Ohio, defeated Richard Hayes, Chicago, 32 to 29.

C. V. Hodson, Clearwater, defeated L. R. Wilkin, Westerville, 32 to 26.

Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, defeated A. J. Denney, Chicago, 32 to 8.

Laffoon Leads Hagen Play

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—With a dozen rounds of par or better, Ky Laffoon of Denver scored a 68 over the east course at Oak Hill to lead a crack field of professional and amateur stars gathered here for the 72-hole medal play Rochester centennial Walter C. Hagen testimonial open tourney. On the first 18 of the test, Laffoon was out in 33, despite a six on the par-five fourth, where he lifted his head as he chipped for a birdie, and was home in 35, with another six on the 13th, where his drive caught a creek. Right behind Laffoon came Tom Newlove, a veteran of the central New York wars, who hails from Syracuse. Newlove had five birdies, same as Laffoon, and scored a 69. Bracketed at 70 came the first amateur, Gordon Taylor Jr. of Toronto, and Leo Diegel of Philadelphia. Those four were the only ones under par for the 6800-yard course of par 71.

Grant Retires After Winning Longwood Match

Allison Carried to Five Sets—Bryan Breaks Seeded Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 8—The star-studded field, competing for a leg on the historic Longwood Bowl, has been reduced to seven players in men's singles as the result of play yesterday afternoon on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here.

Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., won his third-round match from Edward Fuller of Salem, Mass., 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, and later in the day announced his default to Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles in the quarterfinal round.

Grant's father, seeing news pictures of Bitsy's collapse at Southampton last week-end, has been telegraphing requests that young Grant take a much-needed rest. Yesterday's telegraph message closed with an exclamation point. Grant will rest in a mountain resort for three days and then go to Newport for practice before the Casino tourney opens next Monday.

Robert L. Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., broke through the seeded ranks yesterday afternoon when he defeated Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., in a hard-fought five-set match, staged on a court in front of the clubhouse.

Bryan won the first set from the Pacific Northwest player at 6—4. Prusoff, hitting as hard as ever, took the next two sets, 6—4, 6—2, for a lead. The fourth set went to 20 games before Bryan outsteadied his opponent, winning 11—9. Bryan captured the fifth and deciding set with the loss of only two games.

Prusoff, worn out by the struggle, later defaulted in the doubles.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, the top-seeded favorite, and Frank A. Parker, of Spring Lake, N. J., seeded No. 3, won their matches on grandstand courts. Parker defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, of New York, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, but Allison was forced to play five sets to eliminate John McDiarmid, of Forth Worth, Texas. Allison won the first set at 6—2, dropped the next two at 2—6, 3—6, but rushed his way through the deciding sets at 6—1, 6—2.

To catch up with the field R. Berkeley Bell, of New York, had to play his second-round match against John S. Nicholl, of Boston, early in the day. Bell defeated Nicholl, 6—2, 6—1, and then won as he pleased from Charles Harris, of Miami, Fla., 6—1, 6—4, 6—1. Bell is seeded behind Parker.

John W. Van Ryn, of Philadelphia, who hasn't had much steady practice this year, was forced to play an extra set to defeat S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d of Harvard and New York.

The Californian, Tidball, who gets a rest from singles play today, defeated Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla. in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Doubles competition got under way yesterday afternoon. Willard F. Crocker, former Canadian champion and Davis Cup player, and Raymond B. Bidwell of Boston, Bay State doubles star, started the program by defeating a local public parks team, Morris Weisberg and Walter M. Levitan, 6—2, 6—4.

Longwood Bowl Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

Men's Singles—Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated John S. Nicholl, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—2, 2—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., 6—4, 4—6, 2—6, 11—9, 6—2.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 6—0.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Edward Fuller, Samel, Mass., 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Berkeley Bell defeated Charles Harris, Miami, Fla., 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

J. Donald Budge, San Francisco, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Fourth Round

Jack Tidball won from Bryan Grant by default.

Doubles—First Round

Van Ryn and Allison defeated Edward and Herbert Fuller, 6—2, 6—0.

John Ray and Donald Morrison defeated John Tilney and J. B. Wilkinson, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

W. Lindley Tiers and Amos Eno defeated W. L. Van Alen and Cecil Elrod, 6—3, 6—4.

Bell and Dr. McCauliff defeated Casper Nannes and Donald Hawley, 6—1, 6—0.

Charles Harris and Norcross Tilney defeated W. L. Clothier Jr., and Donald Martin, 6—1, 6—4.

John Barr and Wilbur Hess defeated William Reese and W. T. Tilden 3d, 6—1, 6—4.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and William Feibleman defeated R. and W. Thurber, 6—2, 6—3.

Budge and Buxby defeated Tom Flynn and Davenport, 7—5, 6—3.

Dr. G. Colket Caner and Henry R. Guild defeated Armand L. Bruneau and J. C. Challis Jr., 6—3, 6—4.

Willard F. Crocker and Raymond B. Bidwell defeated Morris Weisberg and Walter M. Levitan, 6—2, 6—4.

Tidball and Eddie Jacobs defeated R. L. Tower and Robert Turner, 6—4, 6—3.

G. Holmes Perkins and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. defeated Paul Guibord and R. Crowell, 6—4, 6—3.

Mako Advances In U. S. Junior Tennis

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 8 (AP)—Gene Mako, 18-year-old Los Angeles youth, advanced to the third round of the national junior tennis championship at the Culver Military Academy yesterday, with a 6—0, 6—0, victory over Russell Shirk, of Bloomington, Ill. Mako drew a bye in the third round. He was seeded first.

Rain flooded the courts in the morning, postponing play until late in the day. Ramsay Potts, of Memphis, seeded second, won easily over Douglas Coyle of Chicago, 6—1, 6—0. Ernest Sutter, of New Orleans, winner of the western junior title last week kept pace with Mako by winning his second-round encounter with Richard Tindall of St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2.

Harry March, of Washington seeded sixth in the boys' ranks, was the first seeded player to fall. In a long match he lost to Harry Thompson, of Manchester, Mass., 4—6, 6—0, 6—3. Henry Daniels, of New York, seeded second, ran out 12 straight games over Donald Gottschalk, of Milwaukee. John Palfrey Jr., Sharon, Mass., defeated John Clark, Chicago, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

U. S. Junior Tennis Championship—First Round

Ramsay Potts, Memphis, defeated Douglas Coyle, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

William Cannon, Brownsville, Tenn., defeated Art Jorgenson, Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Second Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Russell Shirk, Bloomington, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.

William McCoy, Chicago, defeated John Peil, Culver, 6—4, 6—1.

Charles Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Paul Graebner, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—1.

Jack Mahoney, Jackson Heights, N. Y., defeated Robert Upton, St. Joseph, Mich., 6—1, 6—1.

Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Richard Tindall, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2.

Boys' Singles—First Round

Dan Kantrowitz, New York, defeated Seymour Greenberg, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

John Palfrey Jr., Sharon, Mass., defeated John Clark, Chicago, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

Isadore Sella, Philadelphia, defeated Harrison O'Neil, Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—0.

David Johnson, Washington, defeated Dick Sutton, Hammond, Ind., 6—4, 6—0.

Gordon Giles, Salt Lake City, defeated Charles Hitt, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

Albin Josefovich, Chicago, defeated Melvin Schwartzman, Brooklyn, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Dan Chiddester, Goshen, Ind., defeated Jack Marsh, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—3.

Bill McGehee, Baton Rouge, defeated Dan Kreer, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.

Emmett Steele, South Dakota, defeated Richard Rihm, Cincinnati, 10—8, 4—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Henry Daniels, New York City, defeated Donald Gottschalk, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—0.

Harry Thompson, Manchester, Mass, defeated Harry March, Washington, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Penn State Varsity to Scotland

STATE COLLEGE, Penna.—Bill Jeffrey, coach of the varsity soccer team at Penn State, will take the first American college soccer team ever to invade Scotland, on a six-game tour of that country this month. The players, all of whom are Penn State men he has coached, will meet six of the leading amateur clubs of Scotland. Most of the men were members of the championship Penn State team of last fall, although one is a graduate. The Penn State party will sail from New York, Aug. 11 and is scheduled to meet the first team in Edinburgh Aug. 22, two days after landing. Official sanction for the trip has been given by the college authorities and the American Football Association, governing body of soccer in the United States.

Utah Tennis Titles

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Worth Oswald of San Francisco captured the Utah state tennis championship here recently by downing a fellow townsman, John Murio, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1, for the men's singles laurels. Oswald and Murio then teamed together to annex the doubles crown, defeating Ross Sutton and Dave Freed, Salt Lake City, 3—6, 6—2, 9—7, 6—2.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Longwood Tennis Bowl

WITH the United States Lawn Tennis Association awarding the 1934 national doubles championship tournament to the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, the annual Longwood Bowl tournament for men and the women's invitation tournament, which has been run in conjunction with it by the Longwood Cricket Club during the past few years, have become the major tennis events of the year so far as Greater Boston is concerned. There was a time, well within the memory of the writer, when Greater Boston not only saw the leading tennis players of the world in action; but also had one or two of their own who ranked among the first 10 men players of the country. But of late years, Boston has been rather shy of real championship tennis, outside of the doubles.

Champions Used to Try for Bowl

Up to the time the United States began its unsuccessful quest of the Davis Cup, which went to France some seven years ago, practically all of the leading American men players competed in these annual Bowl tournaments, and whenever there were any foreign stars in America during one of these events, they usually took part. Due to the fact that Davis Cup play has been in France or England since 1927, the stars have not visited Longwood for any singles play. This year, however, the quality of play in the men's singles is a little better than for a few years past, and it is certainly to be hoped that future years will find this tourney back where it should be and was in olden times.

Started Back in 1891

Started way back in 1891, it immediately became popular with tennis fans, and the best of the players were glad to compete for the famous trophy, with the result that rivalry was just about as keen in these tournaments as it was in the national championship then held yearly at the Newport Casino. When one stops to read the list of those players whose names have been inscribed as winners of the bowl—Fred H. Hovey, William A. Larned, Robert D. Wrenn, Malcolm D. Whitman, William J. Clothier, Maurice E. McLoughlin, William Johnson, William T. Tilden 2d, Richard N. Williams 2d, Gerald L. Patterson, John H. Doeg and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr.—he finds the names of some of the greatest players of all time.

Once Consulted Larned as to What He Wanted

There is an interesting legend regarding the Longwood Bowl and Bill Larned. Larned was one of the greatest tennis players of all time, and is one of three players who have won the United States singles championship seven times. That he did not win it more was undoubtedly due to the fact that he fought for the United States in the Cuban war and was forced out of tennis competition for a year or two. After he had won permanent possession of three of the first four bowls in 1907, and it became necessary for the Longwood Cricket Club to purchase a new one, it was proposed that, before buying it, the club ask Larned what he would like. Whether or not it did, we do not know definitely; but we hope it did, as he proceeded to take that bowl with three straight victories. That he did not win any legs on future bowls was due to the fact that he declined to play against his brother, E. P. Larned, when the latter won the tournament proper and became challenger in 1911. The next year, with the abandonment of the challenge round in the national tournament, Larned withdrew from active competition, with four Longwood bowls among his most cherished tennis possessions.

Sporting Around the Hub

POPULARITY of father and son golf tournaments was proven yesterday at the Winchester Country Club, when 95 pairs competed in the first of two days' play. James J. Reidy and son Bill tied with Roy Munger, father, and son Jack to lead the field of family play with scores of 76. The only other pairing to break 80 was that of Seth Besse and Seth Jr., of New Bedford, who scored a 77. The Reidy family hail from Wachusett and the father has four sons with which to play. The Mungers are from Texas.

♣ ♣ ♣

Professional football news is gradually reaching the papers and another season of success in Boston is looked for. Although "die-hards" and college authorities forecast the doom of money football there will have to be more evidence than last year. Boston football students and plain thrill seekers were satisfied at Fenway Park last fall. If the Redskins find a real good forward passer Bostonians will be in for a real treat.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Boston University Alumni Club holds its moonlight sail tonight for the purpose of raising funds to establish an athletic scholarship. Proceeds will be turned over to the university to be used for a high school student worthy scholastically and athletically.

♣ ♣ ♣

Fifty-one left-handed golfers teed off at Portland, Maine, yesterday, and Dan Danyck of South Boston won low net with 68. T. J. Foley of Worcester and E. O. Turner of New Brunswick and Fitchburg were tied for low gross with 82. The feature sideline was the victory of Lou Little, Columbia football coach, over Bill Cunningham, Boston sport writer, 4 and 3.

♣ ♣ ♣

Art Ross, vice-president of the Boston Bruins, is heading a tour to Montreal for the Canadian amateur golf championship next week. Among those listed to go are Wilfred Ouimet, Henry Palm, Jesse Guilford, Johnny and Ray Nies, and Fred Wright. While in Montreal Ross undoubtedly will be drawn into hockey discussions.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. Charles A. Geilfuss is a full-fledged member of the hole-in-one club as a result of cupping the ball from a spoon shot on the 169-yard fifteenth at Oakley yesterday. She was playing with three other women.

♣ ♣ ♣

He who hesitates is lost. Such is the case in the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament now in progress. We particularly wished to see the Pacific Coast youngster, Henry Prusoff, and the southerner, Bryan Grant, but waited a later time in the week to do so and now they are both out. Frank Parker is worthy of a look and no more chance is to be taken, so today is the day.

♣ ♣ ♣

Harry Thompson of Manchester, Mass., upheld his State in the junior tennis by defeating the sixth-seeded player, Harry March of Washington, yesterday. Another Massachusetts product, John Palfrey, brother of the famous tennis sisters, also triumphed in the same tourney at Culver, Ind.

♣ ♣ ♣

The merger of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena is not a simple thing to complete, but the latest report is that it will be consummated within a week.

Native Polanders Lead American Team

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 8 (AP)—Poland's native athletes today led a team of Polish track and field stars from the United States 34 to 28 at the end of the first day of a three-day meet.

Walter Z. Janiak, Holy Cross sprinter from New Bedford, Mass., won the 100 meters in 10.6s. and Jan W. Wonsowitz of Gary, Ind., and Ohio State University took the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 5 7-16in. The American sprint relay team, made up of Alvin Golankiewicz of New York University, Josef Baca of Chicago, Paul Klinkowski of Stamford, Conn., and University of Pennsylvania, and Janiak, easily defeated Poland.

Edward A. Ratkoski, Cornell University high jumper, placed second to Plawczyk of Poland, with a leap of 5t. 11in.

Poland won the basketball game played as part of the games.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

(To Aug. 7 inclusive)

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 8

	W	L	B	A	FI	FI	WR	PP	PO	PC
Sussex	11	1	5	6	1	360	212	58.88		
Lancashire	11	3	6	4	0	360	207	57.50		
Yorkshire	10	4	4	3	2	345	187	54.20		
Derbyshire	9	4	6	3	1	345	178	51.50		
Nottingh'shire	8	4	5	5	0	330	160	48.48		
Norwich	8	4	4	4	2	330	160	48.48		
Kent	9	6	5	4	0	360	172	47.77		
Essex	7	4	3	8	1	345	148	42.89		
Gloucestershire	9	10	1	3	1	360	153	43.50		
Surrey	5	5	7	2	0	285	116	40.70		
Middlesex	5	6	6	2	2	315	119	37.77		
Leicestershire	4	8	2	5	0	285	85	29.82		
Glamorganshire	3	7	5	3	2	300	87	29.00		
Somersetshire	3	8	0	8	0	285	69	24.21		
Worcestershire	3	8	2	8	0	330	79	23.93		
Hampshire	2	10	8	2	0	330	76	23.03		
North'pt'nshire	1	15	2	1	0	285	28	9.82		

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	38	.638
Chicago	62	41	.602
St. Louis	59	44	.573
Boston	53	52	.505
Pittsburgh	49	51	.490
Brooklyn	43	58	.426
Philadelphia	43	61	.413
Cincinnati	38	67	.350

Results Aug. 7

New York 8, Brooklyn 4.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 2.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	73	44	.624
Rochester	68	50	.576
Toronto	66	53	.555
Albany	60	53	.531
Montreal	57	58	.496
Buffalo	58	61	.487
Syracuse	46	69	.400
Baltimore	37	77	.325

Results Aug. 7

Buffalo 6, Newark 4.
Montreal 7, Syracuse 5.
Albany 14, Toronto 10.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	60	49	.550
Indianapolis	60	49	.550
Columbus	59	52	.532
Milwaukee	57	54	.514
Louisville	55	54	.505
Toledo	54	58	.482
Kansas City	49	61	.445
St. Paul	46	63	.422

Results Aug. 7

Columbus 6, Minneapolis 5.
Toledo 10, St. Paul 6.
Only games.

British Model Yacht Wins

FLEETWOOD, Eng., Aug. 8 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Ian Dennistoun's miniature yacht, Glengarry, sailed by W. J. Daniels, successfully defended her world's model-yacht championship, yesterday, defeating the American challenger, Westward III, 91 points to 24. Westward was sailed by her owner, F. L. Pigeon, of Boston. The competition ended when Glengarry, also holder of the British Empire title for miniature craft, scored 91 of a possible 180 points. Thirty-six rounds originally were scheduled. "I had a right royal time," said Pigeon after the race. "Nothing could have been fairer."

U. S. Marksman Victorious

POINTE AUX TREMBLES, Que., Aug. 8 (AP)—An American proved superior to a large number of Canadian marksmen yesterday, when the Province of Quebec miniature rifle championship was decided in the opening day of the Quebec Rifle Association's fifty-ninth annual prize meeting. H. A. Haskell of Brattleboro, Vt., only United States citizen entered, won the championship, with the challenge cup and $25 in prize money, by scoring 391 out of a possible 400. The event was with .22 caliber rifles, over 50 and 100 yards.

Iowa Track Captain

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Bernard A. Page '34 of Newton, has been elected captain of the 1935 University of Iowa track and field team, according to a recent announcement by Coach George T. Bresnahan. Page is a two-letter man in both track and football, competing in the quarter-mile in track and playing end in football. He was elected on a mail ballot.

To Continue All Sports

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Continuation of all intercollegiate activities, including football and lacrosse, along with expansion of intramural sports at the Johns Hopkins University was announced recently in the first formal statement of the new executive committee for athletics.

Kent Defeats Somerset

LONDON, Aug. 8 (By Canadian Press)—Kent defeated Somerset by an innings and 14 runs and Leicestershire defeated Northampton by 5 wickets in the first-class county cricket matches concluding yesterday.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	66	37	.641
New York	64	38	.628
Cleveland	56	46	.549
Boston	54	51	.514
Washington	48	55	.466
St. Louis	44	54	.449
Philadelphia	39	59	.398
Chicago	37	68	.352

Results Aug. 7

Detroit 12, St. Louis 8.
New York 4, Washington 3.
Washington 6, New York 3.
Philadelphia 9, Boston 4.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 2.

Rain Robs Aussies

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 8 (By Canadian Press)—Rain robbed the Australian cricketers of an almost certain victory in their three-day match with the Glamorgan County Side concluding yesterday, stopping play before the Aussies could retire the County Side and prevent a draw. The scores: Australians, 440 for seven, declared (Woodfull, 228; not out; Kippax, 77); Glamorgan, 112 and, following on, 198 for five (O'Reilly, seven for 37 and four for 41).

Lorna Whittelsey Wins Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 8—Lorna Whittelsey won the Spee Cup, emblematic of the women's sailing championship of Long Island Sound, for the second successive year, yesterday. She sailed Clifford D. Mallory's Atlantic Class yacht Hound and is now eligible to represent the Indian Harbor Yacht Club in the women's national championship races next month.

Stringer Still Leading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLASTON, L. I., Aug. 8—G. F. Stringer of Washington, continued to lead the Union Printers in their tenth annual golf tournament at the end of 36 holes of play when he turned in a 77 for yesterday's round at the North Hills Golf Club course. He had an 82 for the first 18 holes Monday, giving him a total of 159. J. P. Styck of Rochester, was a close second, one stroke behind the leader.

Western Ponies Arrive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 8—Forty-nine polo ponies to be ridden by the West team in the West vs. East game here next month, arrived yesterday over the Santa Fe Railroad. Carleton F. Burke, director of the West team and Neil S. McCarthy, his chief aide, were in charge.

Earnshaw on Bonus Plan

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Every victory George Earnshaw wins from now on this season will cost the Chicago White Sox $500. Earnshaw's contract carries a clause providing for a bonus of $500 for each victory over 10.

Union Printers Baseball

Chicago 17, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 25, Cleveland 9.
St. Paul 8, Detroit 6.
Washington 18, New York 9.

Lott Gives Answer To America's Quest For the Davis Cup

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—George Martin Lott Jr., of Chicago, is back from England today with what he thinks is the answer to the question: "How can America recapture the world's tennis supremacy."

"It sounds simple enough and I honestly believe it's just as easy as it sounds," said the 27-year-old Chicago doubles veteran, who with Lester R. Stoefen, of Los Angeles, scored the only point for America in the challenge round against England at Wimbledon last month.

Since Lott won the national outdoor doubles titles at Forest Hills, Long Island, last September with Stoefen for a partner, he has been playing with the towering Californian almost continually.

"In my opinion," Lott said and he should know, "Stoefen potentially is the greatest player in the world. He needs to be taught how to train. 'Stoef' has all the shots and knows plenty about court generalship. But he needs somebody to train him." Stoefen, the goldilocks of the courts, stood by, listening in silence. He ran his long fingers through his golden hair.

"If this fellow," and Lott pointed to Stoefen, "would get himself a trainer and work out seriously seven days a week, 52 weeks a year, he'd be the best singles player in the game. If he'd buckle down to a year of hard work, he'd take over Fred Perry of England and Jack Crawford of Australia.

"That's just 50 per cent of the answer, as I see it. The rest depends on Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York. Right now I'd say that Wood and Stoefen are on a par as the best singles players in America. Wood lacks tennis. He's not 'match-tight' and the only way he can get that way is to play tennis the year round."

Lott is all worked up over the Davis Cup situation. He's perfectly happy to go along as a doubles player; but he has an idea that perhaps he could add another point to his team's score by playing singles. Seriously, he's giving thought to concentrating on singles for the 1935 international competition.

They arrived yesterday in the liner Paris and appeared in fine fettle for their first doubles appearance of the summer season at Brookline, Mass., today in the Longwood bowl tournament.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	26	12	.684
Chattanooga	19	15	.559
Nashville	20	16	.556
Memphis	20	21	.488
Knoxville	17	19	.472
Atlanta	17	23	.425
Birmingham	15	21	.417
Little Rock	15	22	.405

Results Aug. 7

Birmingham 4, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 9, Memphis 2.
Nashville 18, New Orleans 11.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	28	16	.636
Missions	26	18	.591
Seattle	26	18	.591
Hollywood	23	21	.523
San Francisco	23	21	.523
Oakland	19	24	.442
Sacramento	17	27	.386
Portland	13	30	.302

Results Aug. 7

San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 6, Missions 2.
Sacramento 8, Seattle 7.
Other games postponed.

American Legion Tournament

INDIANAPOLIS Ind. (AP)—The American Legion's Junior World Series will be played Aug. 29, 30 and 31 in the par

Johnson Grasps Tiller of NRA To Steer Course of Recovery In Safe Channel of Coöperation

Administrator Faces Challenge of Labor Federation on Tennessee Blue Eagle—Industry Presses for Production Cut in Place of Price-Fixing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson signalized his return to the NRA's helm after a month's vacation with a further retreat from Blue Eagle regimentation of small business and immediately plunged today into a formidable mass of problems which have developed during his absence, hoping to find solutions leading to coöperation in recovery.

First and foremost among his difficulties are direct challenges to the legality of his organization's actions, including that of the refusal of Grief and Bros., Baltimore clothiers, to give up their Blue Eagle insignia on NRA order. Second, he faces a direct challenge by the American Federation of Labor over restoration of the Blue Eagle to the Harriman Mills. He had himself ordered this restoration revoked, but deferred action until his return under pressure from subordinate officials who arranged the restoration and provoked an internal NRA row of major magnitude as a result.

Mackerel Catch Curtailed

In addition to these the General is also confronted by an increasing insistence on the part of code authorities to have authority to curtail production at will in the interest of higher prices. An order curtailing the mackerel catch coincided with the General's return, but considerable resistance is developing within the NRA to considerable extension of the fundamental of production limitation and it is indirectly in conflict with the present tendency to retreat from price control actions.

The new retreat from regimentation of small business took the form of an order exempting 15 retail trades from all but child labor and fair trade practice provisions of their codes when located in towns of 2500 population or less. The list of exempted trades includes bakeries, food and grocery stores, drug, tobacco, laundry, barber shop and shoe repair establishments.

Bakery Exemption Cited

NRA officials point to the bakery exemption as the final answer to Senator William E. Borah's recent attempt to make a case out of the alleged predicament of a small town Idaho baker ordered to raise the price of his bread. The NRA insists that even at that time there was no code authority with the right to issue such an order in Idaho. Under the new ruling, they say there never will be, and the particular baker in question will continue to be free to fix his prices as he sees fit.

Production curtailment becomes an increasingly acute problem for the NRA as it retreats from price-fixing. Industries, stopped from direct price-fixing, appear to be turning to production control as an indirect means of achieving the same end. General Johnson's treatment of the problem is being watched by consumers' groups with keen interest.

The question which arises is whether the general can for long continue his retreat from direct price-fixing while at the same time permitting an extension of the production curtailment device which consumers' groups insist is subject to exactly the same objections.

Polish Action Aids Accords in Eastern Europe

Poles and Lithuanians Seek to End Long-Standing Vilna Dispute

Amity Found Gaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VILNA, Poland—Many people here are hoping for a breaking down of barriers between Poland and Lithuania, as the result of a visit recently paid by Col. Alexander Prystor, formerly Polish Premier, and generally regarded as Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's trusted aide, to Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania. For during the last 14 years there has been "a great gulf fixed" between the two countries, a so-called "Green Frontier," in front of this city, which has been all but impassable except to a favored few.

Yet the frontier would be crossed daily by hundreds of people, if it were open, for there is hardly a family within 50 miles of it that has not a relative on the wrong side, and many a mother would rejoice to see her married daughter again, but cannot face the expense of the special visa, costing normally the equivalent of $35, which a friendly visit now entails. It takes days or weeks to obtain the visa, too, for the administrative wheels grind slowly in eastern Europe, and then there is the journey.

Generally speaking, a traveler cannot go straight across from Poland to Lithuania, though the railway lines and the roads are there. To go from Vilna to a Lithuanian village, perhaps 40 miles away, he has to cover his tracks by journeying first into Latvia, and crossing from there into the forbidden land, a détour of anything up to 450 miles altogether, if, as is generally the case, he has to go to Riga for the necessary papers.

Letters, too, must take the same roundabout route for a Polish stamp will not insure delivery through a Lithuanian post office. If one has friends in a "neutral" country, say Latvia, East Prussia or across the Polish Corridor in Germany proper, it is easy to ask them to remail correspondence across the border. Or, one can use the unofficial bureaus that have sprung up to perform this function in Riga or Danzig. But it is necessary to pay three times the normal postage and reckon eight days for the transmission.

Of course there are exceptions. Like most land frontiers, the "Green Line" consists of a chain of guard-posts, and the peasants who live close to these, whose land in many cases is cut in half by the political divisor, can obtain annual permits to pass the posts where they are well known. And if a few stray letters or a parcel of linen for the new grandchild across the border reach their destination by smugglers' trails, officialdom can afford to glance the other way.

Vilna, of course, would like something more regular and comprehensive, for in pre-war days the peasants on the other side of the Green Line looked to Vilna for their normal supplies of ordinary household goods; to Lodz, the Polish Manchester, for textiles; to Bialystok and Warsaw for plates and cups, which now have to bear (if they go at all) the transportation costs and custom dues involved in a transit through Latvia or the Polish Corridor.

Before the war, Vilna was the administrative center of a district stretching well into what has now become foreign territory, and its economic influence went even farther. It was the focus of a large trade in lumber and furs. Even now, among its population of 200,000, there are numbers of workers in wood who could again find employment for their skill in making chairs, boxes, and so on for export. But the water route by way of the Vilya and the Niemen to the port of Klaipeda, better known as Memel, would first have to replace the costly rail journey to the sea through Danzig or its neighbor Gdynia. The resultant activity throughout the region which would be affected by easier contact with the outer world would produce a demand in this part of Poland for a higher standard of living which strikes the western observer as overdue.

Until the political question is settled, however, Vilna remains a backwater, not indeed completely stagnant, but with a current slowly revolving on its center and with only one channel for both ingress and egress, that to the southwest. The eastern road is no longer barred by Red armies, for the military tension which existed since the Bolshevist invasions of Poland in 1919 and 1920 was brought to an end by the Soviet-Polish nonaggression pact of 1933, but Russia's present economic condition does not encourage much movement of trade across the border.

The Green Frontier, on the other hand, was the product, not of a war between the peoples on either side of it, but of a national pride which seems, like "vaulting ambition," to have "o'erleaped itself."

When at Versailles the border states were being carved out of the dismembered western portions of the Russian Empire, the Lithuanians claimed Vilna as their capital. History was to some extent on their side, but it was such ancient history that the Poles felt it had lost its application. For it is 500 years since the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was united to the Kingdom of Poland by a marriage between their respective dynasties, and the Poles contend that it was Polish culture, religion and administration that have kept up the standard of civilization in Lithuania down to the time of the great war.

Be that as it may, while Polish statesmen made agreements in the council chamber, Polish soldiers disregarded them outside, and a sudden raid against the Bolshevik forces, which at that time were in occupation of Vilna, settled the question of the possession of the city, as far as Poland was concerned, in 1920. The Lithuanians bowed to force majeure and have since then kept to their own side of the Green Frontier, but have never officially relinquished their claim.

Meanwhile the fact that official missions from Kaunas have been studying the weed-covered permanent way on the Vilna-Kaunas railroad justifies the hope that a means may soon be found for settling the position of Vilna in such a way as to satisfy both common-sense rights and the amour propre on either side, though there is nothing to indicate that any change in the present political status of the town is being contemplated.

But certainly, sooner or later, a change of heart is bound to occur in the great mass of the people on both sides of the border, who do not bother their heads with political speculations, just as soon as their leaders are willing to lift the barriers and permit the growth of mutual understanding.

Hard Knot Begins to Loosen

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Position of Vilna

City Forms the Focal Point for Eastern Europe's Problems.

Eastern Locarno Pact Gains by Polish Approval 'In Principle'

Roumania Included

(Continued from Page 1)

original plan, as explained by M. Barthou, Roumania was unaccountably left out.

A few days later, the diplomatic world suddenly began to hear reports of a plan for a little private Eastern Locarno, between the Soviet Union, Poland and Roumania. Inquiries pointed to the fertile imagination of Nicholas Titulesco, Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the cradle of this idea. At any rate, the two other countries involved appeared to have no knowledge of its maker.

The upshot, however, was that Roumania is now to be included in the real Eastern Locarno.

Poles Eager to End Dispute Over Vilna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — Poland wants to settle its 14-year-old Vilna dispute with Lithuania. This is the general impression brought back here by the Lithuanian journalists who recently toured Poland as guests of the Polish Government.

Wherever they went, the journalists reported, Poles of all shades of opinion expressed themselves in favor of a settlement of Polish-Lithuanian relations. Moreover, close friends of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski assured them that Poland's martial dictator, who was himself born in the neighborhood of Vilna, was anxious to have a heart-to-heart talk with President Smetona of Lithuania in order to reach a settlement.

The good offices of France have been called in, and M. Edouard Herriot is shortly expected to visit Kaunas and Warsaw to assist the negotiations. France's interest in the matter, it is explained here, is that any appeasement in the Baltic is bound to help the Franco-Russian project for an Eastern Locarno.

Meanwhile, a feeling of quiet optimism is noticeable here. One reason for it, Lithuanians declare, is that a few months ago the journalists' visit to Poland would have been unthinkable.

Basis for Strike Peace Reached at Hopewell

HOPEWELL, Va., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mr. George E. Moorhouse, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, said Saturday that agreements reached between the Tubize Chatillon Corporation and the National Labor Relations Board and between the union workers of the Corporation and the Board provided a basis for settlement of the strike involving 1850 Hopewell workers.

He said an investigation by agents of the National Labor Board into controversial matters probably would further contribute to a settlement. The investigation was launched today.

Tar, Tape, Gum, Ribbon Used to Mail Currency

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo., Aug. 8 (AP)—Postal clerks who handled the 90,000 requests for first-day covers of the new Yellowstone stamp are wondering why someone hasn't invented a special coin container for philatelists.

Exhibiting some bedaubed thumbs, the clerks said tar, adhesive tape, molasses and chewing gum, as well as ribbons and transparent papers, were used on the coins in mailing them to the park post office. Bulk sales for the first day, aside from first-day covers, totaled more than 150,000, Mr. Chester A. Lindsley, park postmaster, said.

President Tips Scales in West To Support of New Deal Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

streams instead of allowing it to be absorbed into the soil as into a blotter. With the water courses filled as they were 50 years ago, rainfall might be improved because there would be more moisture to be drawn up into clouds.

Today's long automobile tour beside the Mississippi by road because a boat trip would have been too protracted—gave a cross section of the problem now being solved by the army engineers, to provide a nine-foot channel in the river from the Twin Cities to the mouth of the Missouri.

The project, approved on July 3, 1930, is to build 24 new locks and dams on "Old Man River" to permit big-barge navigation. About $65,000,000 has already been spent and $75,000,000 more is needed.

Completed, the project will permit water transportation on a large scale into the heart of the wheat country and close to iron ores. From the transportation savings in two commodities alone—wheat and coal for smelting—it is estimated that annual interest charges for the project can be paid.

Acts for American Legion

Earlier in the day, President Roosevelt had visited the Mayo clinic, and presented an American Legion plaque to Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo for their humanitarian and medical service.

The trip was possible, only because the plaque came through the American Legion, for otherwise the singling out of this particular clinic would have created difficulties. But the Mayo brothers' services for the humanitarian cause during the war and for veterans are the paramount reason for the presentation.

In Minneapolis and St. Paul last night the President's secretariat was besieged by delegations of the striking truck drivers, who wished Mr. Roosevelt's personal intervention.

Of course, the President left matters where they stand—squarely with the labor mediation board. The strike has definite political implications, however. It is, in reality, a civil conflict between the employing and industrial class on the one hand, with the support of the municipal government, and the Farmer-Labor element, which controls the state government under leadership of aggressive Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

The old dispute between the Citizens' Alliance, representative of the employing and established classes, and the unions and Farmer-Labor Party, is flaring disastrously to the surface. If Governor Olson loses, the blow to third party strength in part of the State, at least, will be severe.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hurries East

The family party with the President already shrunk by the departure of sons James and Franklin Jr., was further depleted last night when the train dispensed with its pilot-train, made up an hour in about six, and got to St. Paul in time to put Mrs. Roosevelt on an east-bound flier to keep a New York engagement on Aug. 9.

With today's Mississippi inspections, President Roosevelt brings to a close his first-hand survey of the colossal projects now under way.

Never has the immensity of these projects been brought to the attention of the American people so clearly. Hitherto they were simply abstract though staggering figures on paper. Now the President's inspection and resultant publicity has made them real. One conclusion stands out above all others.

The country, through President Roosevelt, is abuilding as no country ever built before. It is Mr. Roosevelt's personal urge which makes the progress possible. To one who has closely watched his reactions on this trip, it might appear that he has the "sand-pile complex." As a small boy he must have built huge castles in his sand pile.

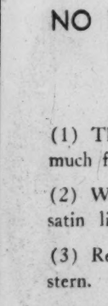
Today as a man he is building with more substance his dreams and visions. Future generations alone will test their value.

SCHMIDT'S
SINCE 1880
A Real Shoe Store Fully Stocked With
Quality Shoes
X-Ray Fitted
FOR THE FAMILY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 SMITHFIELD STREET
Also Sunny Dormont

Choose a COLLE Permanent

CROQUIGNOLE
Flattering and Individually Styled ..... $5.00 and up
COLLE'S 304 Fifth Avenue 4th Floor, Buhl Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa. ATlantic 0534

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.


For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

This man is SHAVING
NO WATER, NO SOAP, NO BLADE—he doesn't even need a mirror. The Schick Dry Shaver glides gently over his face, shaving close and clean with not the slightest irritation. It is not a razor. It shears the toughest beard at the surface of the skin with no possibility of a cut or a scrape.
After a few weeks of Dry Shaving the old blade-calloused skin will flake off, making the face still easier to shave.
The Schick Dry Shaver does not get dull—there are no blades to sharpen nor replace.
DEMONSTRATION. Any Schick dealer can prove to you that the Dry Shaver will shave you. But if your dealer has none, send $15 direct to us. It is guaranteed.
Address Dept. F
SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC.
STAMFORD, CONN.
Pacific Coast: Schick Dry Shaver Distributors, Reno, Nev. *Canada:* Schick Dry Shaver, Ltd., Westmount, Que.
SCHICK DRY SHAVER

Lucky Seven Point
LAPIN* SWAGGERS
$45
NO WONDER WE CAN'T KEEP THEM IN STOCK!
*Dyed Rabbit.
(1) Three inches longer than last year and much fuller, warmer—and smarter!
(2) With an interlining—and a beautiful crepe satin lining that's guaranteed two years.
(3) Reinforced from top to bottom—stem to stern.
(4) Three new colors, and three styles including that "cute" new West Point belted back.
(5) Wear them for all occasions.
(6) Beautiful skins, matched and put together like a piece of deep, unbroken velvet.
(7) Lower than 1933's price. Last year by this time we sold Lapin (dyed Rabbit) at $52.50. And by the time we could say "Jack Robinson!"—300 were gone at the price!
College Girls—Budgeteers—Extra Coat Lovers — CAN You Resist Them? Hurry In! 12 to 20.
A Moderate Deposit Reserves Your Coat Till October.

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... For all the Family
FULL-FLAVORED TENDER

HALF-POUND 10 cents
At Your Local Stores

Be on the Safe Side
You're never at a loss for a tasty snack if you keep Chatham Cream Cheese always on hand. It's ideal for the unexpected guest . . . an appetizer or an in-between-meal treat for those hungry kids raiding the pantry.
There are so many delicious dishes you can make with it that you are really on the safe side at any time with
CHATHAM CREAM CHEESE
At leading dealers in bulk or four-ounce packages
Made by
T. P. GRANT COMPANY
Somerville, Massachusetts

Extra Miles *per gallon*
There's one sure way to prove it. Behind the wheel of your car. No deception there. And that's the test . . . not extravagant claims . . . that demonstrates the superiority of
JENNEY AERO
the outstanding premium gasoline
JENNEY HY-POWER (regular grade) Newly improved — high anti-knock powerful
JENNEY ETHYL (premium grade) A combination of Jenney Hy-Power and Ethyl Fluid
JENNEY AUTO-OIL (popular priced) A highly refined and filtered paraffine oil
Exclusive distributors for VALVOLINE the original Pennsylvania oil
JENNEY CONCERT-EVERY SUNDAY EVENING-STATION WEEI 8 to 9

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Tsar of the Nursery Goes Into Training

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Orienting the Baby

He Has Adjustments to Make to an Unfamiliar World

Bringing Up the Baby—1

By Janet Rankin Aiken and Marjorie Anne Mortland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT about rules and regulations for your wee Bobby, aside from those relating to his food, clothes, games and sleeping? What habits shall he be persuaded to form and what habits shall he be gently dissuaded from forming? What are you to do about it if he sucks his thumb, and how shall you behave when he cries? Will anything serious result if you rock him, or Uncle Alec yields to a natural temptation to bounce him upon the avuncular knee?

The wisest approach to these problems is to bear in mind that babies are people, and therefore should be treated with the courtesy and tact which realizes that, in a world where opinions frequently differ, compromise is a rule of polite living. It is amazing how often this simple truth is forgotten or neglected. A recent discussion of thumb-sucking, for instance, states that you must never on any account allow the baby to put his thumb in his mouth, and that if he ever succeeds in doing so in spite of you, he will have pitted his will against yours and won! Now it truly would seem that any mother who cannot guide the habits of a six-months-old baby without "pitting her will against his," has little cause to triumph in her victory.

There should never be a question of conflicting wills in a mother's dealings with her baby. As for thumb-sucking, it is not so serious. Since babies almost continually make sucking motions with their lips and wave their hands about their faces, it naturally happens that their thumbs very often pop into their mouths—and just as often do not stay there long. Occasionally thumb-sucking means the baby is hungry, but usually not; if it is food that he wants, he is far more likely to cry.

He Will Scarcely Miss It

Of course the habit should not be encouraged, but there are easier ways to prevent this than to pounce on Bobby and jerk his thumb forcibly from his mouth the moment he pops it in. Wait a minute and see if he does not take it out himself. If he does not, remove it gently, conversing with him as you do so, and he will scarcely miss it. Give him a nice bright toy or a piece of zweiback. Zweiback is a great help in the forgetting of thumbs; it has much more taste. Divert his attention to something else whenever he seems to like his thumb too well—but do it gently and politely.

There is little sound sense and certainly no love behind the theory that a baby should be allowed to lie in his crib and cry and cry and cry. Well babies, properly fed and cared for, do very little crying nowadays, so if Bobby cries, the probability is that he is thereby trying, in the only way he has, to make of you some simple request—perhaps for a drink of water, perhaps for a dry diaper, perhaps for a change in his position.

Remember the young mother in the story who hung in bewilderment over the crib of her few-months-old baby, wondering what on earth he was crying about, until the cleaning woman passed beside her and said, "Why don't you turn him over? They get awful tired of lying in one spot, and they can't turn themselves at that age, any more than a lump of dough can."

His mother turned him from his back to his side, and he immediately dropped off to sleep. If your baby wants to move from his back to his tummy, from one side to the other, he cannot enjoy this slight variety in his existence unless you help him to do so. We don't think anybody need worry about "spoiling" a baby of six months or less by giving him all the comfort and joy possible.

Rocking chairs have gone so decidedly out of fashion that most mothers need not even debate the desirability of rocking the baby—there is nothing to do it in! However, why should not a mother whose home offers rocking facilities sometimes take her baby in her arms, put his head against her shoulder and rock him while she sings to him? Babies love to be sung to, even when the singer is no musical expert, and singing and rocking go naturally together. In fact, if you sing often to your baby, as you bathe and dress him, and once in a while rock him, he will smile when you sing familiar songs and even make little vague imitative singing sounds himself. The rocking should be only once in a while, however, not at every bedtime, according to Grandma's sweet custom, for then the baby will want it every time he goes to sleep, and it is better for him never to depend upon any special sleep-inducement. But if you make sure that it's merely an occasional game or treat for him, rocking is perfectly harmless.

As for the bouncing and joggling that are supposed to be strictly taboo, we are old fashioned enough to believe that a very little bouncing in a carriage, or trotting on an adult knee, are quite permissible if gently and not nervously done and if the baby enjoys them. They fit very well into his program of games. We knew a father who deposits his four months' old son tummy-down on his knee when he comes home in the evening, and gently trots him up and down or back and forth, while the baby soliloquizes softly in his own tongue, blissfully contented. It is a pleasant change and recreation for him, before he is tucked into his crib for the night.

See That He Has Fun

Take care that any trotting, bouncing or joggling is never indulged in after a feeding. But otherwise, at game-time especially, if your Bobby likes a bit of mild joggling, then joggle him mildly. Too much of anything is bad for a baby, and no baby should be forced to indulge in pastimes that he does not enjoy. But do, please, see that he gets some fun out of life. Your duty toward him is not done when you have fed and bathed and clothed him. Too much of the recent development of baby care has left out the heart and forgotten that a baby must be loved and cherished and sometimes entertained.

A study of hundreds of babies proves that those who develop most sweetly and rapidly are those who are treated, from the first, like human beings and accorded tender consideration, tact and affection. There is very little point in having a baby if your life together is not governed, from the first, by the love that makes for harmony. Remember that your baby must be gently and gradually accustomed to the world in which he has just lately arrived, and it is an important part of your job to see that he is.

This is the first of a series of seven articles appearing on Wednesdays.

Photograph by W. T. Conklin, Austin, Texas

The Field of Food Research

Recipes Developed and Testing Done

Women in Food Work Series—9

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tremendous increase in the knowledge of the composition of foods, and their methods of preparation, and the manufacture of new food products, has been one of the striking developments of the last two decades. Large industrial concerns have recognized the advisability of maintaining research laboratories not only for chemical research but for the more practical food testing. Then, too, the United States Government through the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture is doing outstanding work in food research. The pamphlets which are published as a result of this work are available to the public at a small cost and are a valuable addition to the library of any housewife.

Dr. Florence King and her staff of 10 women carry on projects in food research at the Bureau of Home Economics in Washington. Dr. King, a native of Indian, was graduated from the University of Illinois with a B. S. degree in Home Economics. Her M. A. degree was obtained in Nutrition from the University of California and a Ph. D. from Indiana University in Biochemistry. Some years were spent in teaching food preparation and experimental cookery and while engaged in this work she realized the necessity for further delving into the "hows and whys" of cooking. The Bureau of Home Economics seemed to offer an opportunity for research which should broaden the field of knowledge along these interesting lines.

The purpose of the studies carried on at the bureau is to find uses for new foods which are being produced, to discover new uses for so-called waste products, and new uses for well-known foods, and to study new methods for cooking foods. These studies are valuable from the economic point of view in promoting the wise utilization of agricultural products and in making possible the proper feeding of groups with varying incomes. In order to make a well-balanced diet possible the year round, extensive experimental work is done in canning, preserving and pickle making.

With Department of Agriculture

Lucy M. Alexander, who is a member of the staff, is in charge of the experimental meat cookery carried on by the Department of Agriculture in a nation-wide study to determine how the breed, age, sex and methods of handling the animals affect the tenderness and flavor of the product as it comes to the table. Miss Alexander, who is a graduate of Vassar and the University of Illinois, has had much experience in various types of chemical work in the Department of Agriculture. Since 1925 nearly 5000 cuts of meat have been cooked in the bureau under her direction for tasting by a board of judges, in the attempt to find what makes for palatability. These studies furnish authoritative information to the livestock industry and also to the housekeeper as new and improved methods of cooking meat are worked out.

To illustrate the way in which exact experimentation of this kind can overthrow pet theories: it has been discovered that searing does not seal in the juices as was formerly thought, but sometimes has quite the opposite effect and makes the meat lose weight. The food specialist advises the use of a thermometer in cooking meats. The cook is thus enabled to tell the exact stage of "doneness" and by not overcooking can effect a considerable saving in the weight of the cooked meat. Another idea which does not stand up under the searchlight of expert study is the belief that a covered roasting pan is necessary. All experiments show that this method draws out the juices rather than keeping them in, carrying along much of the flavor. The results of these years of study have been published in a series of leaflets on meat cookery.

Janette Kelley has charge of the Testing Kitchen at Lever Brothers in Cambridge, Mass., manufacturers of Lux, Rinso and other well-known products. This company maintains an edible division, where Covo, "Cream of Vegetable Oil" shortening, is produced. Miss Kelley after her graduation from Montana State College was for four years a home demonstration agent in her native state, Montana, working largely with homestead women. Following this, both there and in Minneapolis in her work with city women, she gained an invaluable outlook on a woman's affairs in the home. It was as a result of this work that she organized Bread Clubs for the producers of Gold Medal Flour, being one of the first women to enter this phase of commercial work. The aim of this work was to furnish expert advice to girls who were to be the future home makers. Following this position she was on the staff of the Delineator magazine as assistant food editor. From there she went to organize the test kitchen for General Foods, which at that time was known as the Postum Company. With this company she trained and supervised the field staff which was doing publicity work all over the United States.

Typical Project

It is easy to see why a person of Miss Kelley's background should have been selected as head of the Consumer Service Kitchen of a large company such as Lever Brothers. Her work consists of testing and research, primarily for the baking industry, and the department serves as a clearing house to which the bakers' problems may be brought for solution. A typical project may be the making of a dozen or more pound cakes by as many different recipes, submitting these cakes to a group of judges who select the best cake. This particular recipe is then adjusted to produce even better results When Miss Kelley has the very finest cake that can possibly be made, she works it out on a large scale and transfers the problem to the bakery, which instructs the service men in the proper methods for making this cake. These men in turn visit bakers in all sections and teach them how to equal this cake in their plants. The purpose of this whole process, of course, is to introduce into bakery products the home type of baking.

Doris Tisdale went into food work because she liked to cook and because she felt that the field was not so overcrowded as teaching, secretarial or library work. Graduating from Teachers' College, Columbia University, she was manager of the Horace Mann Lunchrooms and of the Dodge Cafeteria, Teachers' College. She established the Commons at Brown University, doing an outstanding piece of work in cafeteria management. Seven years ago she joined the Fleischmann Company which later became Standard Brands, Incorporated, producers of Chase and Sanborn's coffee, Fleischmann's yeast, Royal Gelatine Desserts and Baking Powder. As Director of the consumer testing laboratory in the department of applied research she must constantly keep up with all the new developments in food and nutrition to be able to answer the thousands of requests for information which pour into her department annually. She is continually developing new uses for the products and carrying on experimental work with new products. A recent project was the development of new recipes and uses for bread for the baking industry.

As we realize the new foodstuffs which have been put on the market during recent years and the mechanical devices which have made possible new methods of food preparation, it is easy to believe the stories of the huge sums that are being expended for research on foods and food appliances. Much of the food testing, compiling educational pamphlets and new recipes is done by women. It is indeed true that applied science has opened up a fascinating field for women.

Next week—College and Club Dining Rooms.

By Dorvyne

Mainbocher Has Designed This Dress for Dinner and the Evening. Its Foundation Is a Simple, Black Crepe. But It Is Set in Motion by a Yoke and Floating Draperies of Fine Thread Lace.

Flounced and Beruffled

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE fashions for evening which are painted upon the fall calendar are full of grace and charm. They float and flicker and sparkle. With tulle, net and lace, often draped over a sheath-like foundation, many flattering effects are achieved. Even with the more statuesque fabrics, such as satin and lamé, many designers introduce a fluttering note, which may assert itself in brilliant color or merely in some trailing tracery which captivates the eye like a surprise.

Fashion's whirligig has brought to the fore again many stately and luxurious themes for wear after daylight. They express themselves in taffeta, tulle, lace, velvet, satins, failles, such as made the drawing-rooms of a long vanished yesteryear gorgeous pageants which we have liked to revive from time to time upon the stage. In harmony with the revival, one seems to discern a new silhouette casting its shadow ahead. This shadow is marked by more ample curves and a slimmer waist line than has been seen for some time. Flounces, frills and fullness are back in the picture already.

However, there are novelties. Cellophane is perhaps the prize packet of the year. Whole wraps are made of it in rich and glowing colors and fringy effects, and it is combined with materials giving them a frosty appearance and which is altogether fascinating. There is also a new shirred lace of which former generations never dreamed, made possible by lastex. The figure may be molded by smoothly-fitted lines and yet the skirt can swing free, full, flounced, and beruffled, for all the world like the frocks in Godey's fashion plates, but achieved without the elaborate handwork of that day. H. J. K.

For Crisp Autumn School Days

Making Coat and Hat Sets That Please Our Juniors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the approach of school days, the one who looks after home sewing for the children of the family will be interested in the easily made coat and hat sets that junior specialty shops are now offering in a variety of models. Many of these, with slight changes in neckline, pockets and sleeves, are adaptable both to the girls and boys of the family, but are especially welcomed by the school girl as these outside belongings give the "grown-up" ensemble effect even to the simplest everyday outfit. Just now, the soft fabric hat, whether for boy or girl, is more likely to be rolled up and carried in the pocket than worn on the head, but at the same time a pliable little cap seems to complete the picture and will be welcome on that account. Patterns for a trio of these head coverings are often enclosed in the same envelop and for an inclusive price.

Light-weight coats for autumn wear can be quickly run up on the machine, as in their simplest form they are made with French seams, no linings and the plainest of neck and front closings. Belts are usually a matter of becomingness to the wearer's figure, and are also oftentimes an assistance to the seamstress in the concealing of necessary piecings of the fabric. Light-weight woolens are especially appropriate for these between-season coats, as a lining—and even an interlining—can be added later on in the year, making the garment wearable until mid-winter.

Removable linings are a recognized feature in the line of practical economy just now, this detail being often stressed as an important advantage in an outdoor garment, and it should not be overlooked by the home seamstress when making children's coats. The lower edge of linings in many expensive garments now hangs loose, which is another labor-saving detail worth remembering, as it obviates the tendency of the lining to drop.

In looking over family belongings in search of available material for children's outdoor garments, it should be remembered that what men's furnishers term "summer suiting" is ideal for this purpose. A thin serge jacket or an odd flannel coat that has given good service to its original wearer may be available for remodeling and do duty again in the family group, though in quite a different way!

In using old coatings, especially of the sports type, it has been the experience of more than one thrifty mother that while the right side of the garment was faded and had surface spots and stains, these defects did not show on the wrong side. After a thorough cleaning, each piece can be turned so that what was originally the wrong side of the fabric now has its chance to see the light! There is always the same old question of how to conceal the cuts in a jacket front made for inset pockets, but if the front is held up to the new wearer and the length of the remodeled garment decided upon, even these handicaps may be overcome by the careful placing of outside patch pockets, a shaped belt, a yoke, or other details quite possible, especially if the garment is to be worn by a little girl.

In deciding on a model, when restyling is to be done, the advance fashion sheets will prove helpful and practical, showing as they do the proper outline of drop shoulders, yokes, side closings, scarf necklines, raglan sleeves, belts and half-belts—all of which details give the home seamstress good ideas on utilizing available material and add interest to her work.

Fortunately for the remodeler of apparently outgrown coats, the many different lengths now approved by fashion will offer an easy remedy. Anything seems to be acceptable, from a short Norfolk jacket to a full-length garment, so that it is often possible to shorten what was originally a long coat into a smart little jacket, utilizing for important alterations the strip of material cut from the lower edge of the old coat. For instance, such a strip can be used to give a broader shoulder line by means of an applied shaped yoke, lapping far over to the left and fastened with two long cylindrical buttons. Two similar buttons hold the fronts together at the waist line.

Increased shoulder width can also be supplied by insetting a raglan top to the original sleeves, making this addition give extra length to a too-short sleeve, where necessary. This raglan feature is a practical way of providing what is called "arm freedom" in an outside garment, besides making it easy to put on and take off. The extra roominess on the shoulders is gained by dropping the material of the original garment as far as possible from the present shoulder seam and topstitching the raglan sleeve cap in place. This feature is suited both to girls' and boys' outdoor garments and is a practical remodeling trick well worth remembering.

Fashions for Small Crawlers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

We do not have to be old enough for school to have a style of our own. Even if we are only six months or the little toddler age we can be dressed in a jaunty suede outfit. This outdoor set consists of jacket, leggings and helmet, lined for extra warmth and with big buttons for tiny fingers, if we are almost the self-dress age.

This season we are blossoming out in bittersweet, copen, scarlet red or green and we have almost forgotten we used to think we had to use the conservative blue or pink. From a laundering standpoint it is much more practical and you will love these new, high shades which are stylish from the cradle up.

Looking Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The woman who makes her own clothes and likes to keep ahead of the season will be interested to know that printed velveteens will be high style for suits this fall. Small plaids are expected to win high favor. Medium-wale corduroy may be a competitor.

Printed sateens are sponsored for blouses, trimmings and accessories, and cellophane collars and cuffs are expected to add novel touches.

Woolly-textured silks and crinkled materials are coming in, and bright colors will maintain their sway.

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

Deep Into Equatorial Africa

German Woman Searched Out Lost Tribal Legends

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Berlin

TWO years of loneliness, hardship, and no little danger, and all because a woman wanted to find a few sheets of paper on which were written something she greatly desired to know. Such, in brief, is the story of the discovery, in Africa, of the records of Osman dom Fodio, bard and hero of the ancient Fulbe tribe,—and of the adventures of the young German explorer, Frau Gulla Pfeffer, who set out to find them.

Osman dom Fodio wrote his songs and stories a century and a half ago, telling in them the history of a people, light-skinned in the midst of the dusky tribes, who, for more than 1000 years, had lived scattered over Western Africa from Dakar in Senegal to Lake Chad. But his writings had been lost, and the history of the Fulbe people was in danger of being lost with them, since all that remained of that history was the gradually thinning store of myths and legends handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth.

This story stirred the adventurous imagination of Frau Pfeffer. She knew something of the Fulbe people, since more than once, when busy on a film-making expedition on the Gold Coast, she had noticed the peculiar differences between them and their neighbors. She therefore returned to Germany, took up the study of the Ful language, and, after a period of some two years, set out again for Africa.

"If one knows the language," she explained, "one can always be learning," and, making a good friend of the Queen of the Market at Lagos, on the Nigerian Coast, where she had been delayed for a period, she found that, one after another, the native people of the harbor lost their distrust of a foreigner and came to tell her the stories and legends of their people.

But the real adventure was yet to come.

She set out toward the east, through Nigeria and into the territory of the French Cameroons. Here, at Duala, she fell in with the members of the Fulbe tribe and, finding a house, settled in with them to wait until the time when the Bororo, the nomadic part of the Fulbe tribe, would come there to turn their herds out to grass.

The period of waiting dragged on and on. Finally, although life among the settled Fulbe people was happy, she decided to go in search of the nomads. So packing her few possessions, she set off once more, to the north this time, through the Cameroons, past Lake Chad, and into the depth of French Equatorial Africa.

It was at Lompta, near Tibesti, that in the end, the almost unbelievable happened. She had found the Bororos there, but to her disappointment they had proved so shy that they seemed almost inaccessible. Month after month passed. Nobody talked to her voluntarily. Nobody knew anything beyond the fact that stories and songs had been passed down from father to son—that was all.

And then one day came the miracle. Frau Pfeffer had received a letter from an Arab. It was written so indistinctly that she sent her boy in search of a "penman" who could help her to read it. The boy returned with a young Bororo who not only deciphered the letter but was willing to talk, and to talk, moreover, about the ancient history of his tribe. Oh yes, he knew the fairy stories and the legends, and knew them not only by heart, but by having actually read them written in the very writing of the great hero, Osman.

By chance, Frau Pfeffer had stumbled upon the great-grandson of the poet, and here, to her very hand, lay the manuscripts for which she had sought. She did not want to take possession of them. They belonged to the Fulbe people. But she wrote their story at the dictation of the young Bororo and, when it was finished, accepted from him one small fragment of the precious manuscript to carry home with her, to prove her story.

Cheese in Three Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many ways to serve cheese—in soup, in the main dish with vegetables, in salads, in desserts, in sandwiches, and as an accompaniment to cocktails, soups, salads, or desserts. Also, there are many possible combinations for cheese in the casserole dish, and when served this way it usually is the main part of the meal. When used in this manner, vegetables and fruits might be served with it Starchy foods such as cereals bread, and potatoes combine well with cheese.

Some economical, yet delicious, dishes follow:

Cheese Fluff

Trim the crusts from
6 slices of bread, and lay three slices in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, fitting them to cover the entire surface. Cover with
1 cup American cheese, grated, then the remaining slices of bread.
Beat
2 eggs, add
1½ cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
Salt
Pepper and
Paprika. Pour this over the bread and cheese mixture, letting it soak into the bread so that all the milk is absorbed. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 to 40 minutes until the custard is set and the bread is puffed up and brown. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Cheese, Corn and Spaghetti

Make a thin past of
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour and
1 cup tomato soup. Add
¼ cup grated cheese, and stir until it is softened. Add
1 can corn and
2 cups cooked spaghetti (½ package) to the tomato mixture and bake in a buttered dish until the top becomes a light brown. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

Cheese French Toast

Toast on one side
2 slices bread (½ inch thick) per person and sprinkle toasted side of one slice generously with
Grated cheese. Cover with the toasted side of the second slice. Cut in quarters and place in baking pan. Beat
2 eggs slightly, add
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper. Pour over bread and cheese and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) about 20 minutes or until golden brown. Makes 2 or 3 servings.

Illuminated Greeting Cards with Religious Sentiments Appealing to Monitor Readers
BOX OF TEN DIFFERENT HAND-COLORED DESIGNS, PRINTED ON PARCHMENT FOLDERS
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
$1.00 Postpaid in U.S.A.-25¢ extra foreign
BRADLEE—Publishers—488 Lexington Street WALTHAM MASS. U.S.A.

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100%. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
Grey, White or Lavender. 12 for $1.00 Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

STRUTWEAR reverse fashioned CHIFFONS ring free
Fascinating beauty of permanent velvety dullness and crystal clearness.
Ask for Strutwear at better stores
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

So Crisp ... Tasty
HOL-WHEAT Wafers Made of WHOLE Wheat . . . they add zest to salads, soups, lunches. Try them.
AT FANCY GROCERS
or write direct.
HOL-GRAIN Products, Inc.
SPOKANE, WASH.

Engel Poc-Ket "Art Corners"
will mount your prints tight—or loose—and keep films filed in back where they can always be found when wanted for reprints! Poc-Kets are also good for mounting cards, covers, clippings, etc. Simple instructions with every package. Made in black, white, gray, gold, brown, red.
100 OF ANY COLOR 10c
BE SURE TO GET ENGEL POC-KETS!
If your dealer can not supply, send 10c for package, samples and helpful suggestions.
ENGEL ART CORNERS MFG. CO.
Dept. C8, 4711 North Clark Street, Chicago

MONARCH VEGETABLES 'GROWN where NATURE does her 'BEST'
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetables grow.
*Minnesota for Peas and Corn Northern Michigan for Carrots, Beets and Beans Indiana for Tomatoes.
Choose From 230 MONARCH FINER FOODS
"Quality for 81 Years"
Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

Furniture
at Real Savings
OF course you are going to take advantage of the August Furniture offers! But don't be satisfied with low price alone. Enjoy your furniture for years to come by insisting now on "inner-built" quality.
Good quality and high standards predominate in the displays of furniture offered by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. Use the advertisements as your guides to worthwhile purchases.

The Home Forum

August Blue

THE August color in Michigan is blue. Of course, there is the brilliant orange-yellow of the goldenrod. And there are purple asters just beginning to show themselves. Here and there a red cardinal flower stands up in a marshy meadow, and butterfly weed flings its reddish purple or brilliant orange clusters in the summer breeze. Joe Pye weed is making a bid for attention and ragged robin flashes here and there. In sharp contrast meadow-sweet lifts up its stately pyramids. Close to the road in sandy soil toad-flax of the butter-and-egg variety offers its sweetness to the bumblebee, whose weight can spring the trap door and give him access to the nectar within. But, for all these colors, there is blue to spare.

Chicory, or succory, our European immigrant who has become such a good American, is like a great daisy made from a piece of sky with just a dash of rain-cloud to temper the blue. There is something satisfying about these day-stars shining up from the roadside. It is as though they said: "The sun is as bright and the rain as welcome in this land as another. We belong here, too, if Americans will have us." There is a temptation to gather them, but they are really much more beautiful by the roadside.

Vervain gets more beautiful and more blue as the month advances. The stalk rises like a many-branched candelabrum; each candle balancing its blue flower-ring which moves steadily upward leaving behind a trail of purple-blue. Where the plants grow in profusion, the effect from a swiftly moving car is not unlike the vision of a deep unshadowed pool.

* * *

Splashes of blue on the countryside, however, are not the bluest part of the picture. The summer sky seems to lose none of its serenity when white cloud-ships ride across it. The clouds are ever changing, building themselves into mountains, breaking off and turning into great birds, dissolving into fine-flung spray. In late October or early November gray skies will come, but always in August is the belief of blue beyond the grayest storm-cloud.

But, if the skies of August are blue, what is to be said of the color of lake water? Blue, to be sure, but never the same blue for long at a time, and never two lakes of precisely the same hue. There is a prodigious legend of Paul Bunyan and Babe, his big blue ox, who came to Michigan, we are told, with the earliest lumberjacks. Wherever Babe stepped, the story goes,—and the forester who tells the tale keeps a straight face and a serious tone in his voice after the manner of the lumberjacks who originated the yarn—wherever Babe stepped appeared a lake, "and if you don't believe it, travel a mile or so in any direction and prove it to your own satisfaction. Why, Babe walked all over this state of ours and put down his feet about five thousand times."

He must have skidded some at times. There is Torch Lake, for example, miles long and not very wide, with a shore line neatly cut and sharply rounded at heel and toe. No more startling blue is to be found even in Lake Michigan itself. Another slip of Babe's hind foot may explain Glen Lakes north and south, with the picturesque Narrows between. And there are Lakes Wah-be-ka-netta and Wah-be-ka-ness with half-a-mile of beautiful grove between, Interlochen, the site of the National High School Music Camp. The English of the Indian word *Wah-be-ka-netta* is *water lingers*. *Wah-be-ka-ness* means *water lingers again*.

At Crystal Lake Babe must have wiggled his toes; and, when he reached the smiling region to the north, he must have paused for reflection. Some of the serenity of his generous nature may have remained in his footprint that is Lake Leelanau.

No blue, however, can surpass the changing color of Lake Michigan itself, or as West Michigan residents say, the Big Lake. Whatever the explanation of the color phenomenon, sand, rock, mineral deposits, including iron and copper, the fact is strikingly observable as one journeys north. Perhaps the deepest blue is to be seen in the harbors and bays and in the white-capped Straits of Mackinac (pronounced, if you please, as though spelled with a *w* at the end) that look cold even when they twinkle in the sun.

Lapis, larkspur, peacock, robin's egg, sapphire, turquoise, ultramarine, aquamarine, cobalt, indigo, zaffer, azure, cerulean—there are doubtless other ways of differentiating blues; but, when you have named them all, you have still something to do if you would have a complete color chart for lake water through even one month, not to mention the other eleven.

* * *

When a painter attempts to put upon his canvas something of what he sees, he seldom does more than represent a shore line with blue water and gray-green sky or dark water and threatening sky. The constantly changing light effect, which is what he really sees, he knows he can never capture. The face of the waters is like the face of a friend whose animation cannot be painted by any save the greatest portrait painters. The best even he can do is to make us feel rather than see what the next moment's expression will be. The greatest landscape painters can paint only the blue of the moment. Few have done even that; but everyone who uses colors at all wishes to try, and why should he not? There is certainly something to be gained by any response to the challenge of the impossible. If there is a tendency to paint blue water and pink sand and call it the lake and the shore, we need only be patient. The artist, if he takes himself seriously and hopes that we will, is sure to tire of pink and blue and begin to discover some variations for himself. In time he may even catch some tone we may have missed so that, looking at his work, we cay say with Fra Lippo

". . . we're made so that we love
First when we see them painted, things we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see."

Writers are even more at a loss. With all the catalogue of colors at one's hand, it would be impossible to put into words what one experiences in the way of color impressions. The young poet, George Dillon, succeeded better than most who have tried. He knew the value of gray tones in a blue composition. Recollecting Lake Superior, he wrote:

"I know a country of bright anonymous beaches
Where the sand may sleep unprinted till it is stone.
Granite grows loud among the hills and ditches
Of the blown water when the water is blown. . . .

"It was there I looked along the forest floor
For the gray feather of the grouse's wing.
It was there I learned to look for nothing more,
Looking into the sea-blue eyes of spring."

My own most poignant impression of blue came to me this summer at a quiet resort beach. I had strolled up the high walk along the brow of the dune past the upper row of cottages, with Lake Michigan on my right hand and cheerful little summer homes clinging to the steep slope of the dune at my left. At this point the shore line curves inward rather abruptly, to meet a little backwater lake that somehow became separated from the lake proper and started a shore line of its own. Near the curve there is a wider shelf and more space for the cottage to create a setting of flowers and shrubs. The cottage was wide and hospitable with flowering plants growing in profusion, well placed and carefully trimmed. It was colorful, of course, and comfortable; but it was something more, something that did not reach me at first, for it was only after I had stood there a moment that I became aware of sky-blue morning-glories climbing near the top of a white lattice-wall. If that blue is common in morning-glories, hitherto I must have been blind. Nothing could have more perfectly completed a color composition: above, the blue of sky; below, the blue of lake; between, flower trumpets out of faerieland sounding a call from sky to lake, from lake to sky, a call I could almost hear. Perhaps Kreisler's violin could reproduce that trumpet cry. Botticelli might have captured that petal-blueness for all time. Only Blake could have made a word-net for it. As for myself, when I think of August blue in Michigan, I shall remember sky-blue morning-glories on a white lattice-wall between the blue sky and the bluer lake.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

The Saddest, Merriest Clown

Among these Augustes is a man in black, like Dante. He has a red nose and an apparently toothless mouth with a downward curve, and for years I had thought he looked embittered, dejected, as though he had missed it and did not intend to make any of the traditional brave efforts of his profession to hide his grief in gaiety. His entry at the head of the other Augustes glinted with a momentary spark, and then the spark went out and he was lost amid their rival and noisier capers. Why there should have developed the theory that many of these performers are better than a single one I have never understood; and I believe it to be a fallacy. The greatest of all Augustes—and, so far as my memory goes, the first—Marceline, of the London Hippodrome—was always alone. The new rule, however, is to have from six to nine of them at once, and at the Cirque d'Hiver my poor Dante leads them in, and if he can secure the undivided attention of only half-a-dozen spectators he is lucky.

Last summer, however, I saw him under different circumstances, no longer a cipher but a dominant figure. It was at Luxembourg, where a traveling circus solved the problem of how to get through the long hours after an early dinner. I forget the name of the circus; all that I can remember is that the owner had himself been a famous clown and claimed to be the first to paint designs on a clown's costume. Anyway it was a good circus with one or two turns of astounding excellence—chief of them a wire-walker named Aeros, . . . and only one Auguste, at whom, before he could reach the ring and, in the distance, was uttering his cry of "Cuckoo," the people began to laugh. "Cuckoo," he cried, "Cuckoo!" and forthwith set about his tricks, while the audience, many of whom clearly had been there before, displayed supreme contentment. So also did I, not so much because he was comic as because, as my astonished eyes told me, he was my old friend Dante, promoted to the first rank, and all alone, and revelling in it. The nose was still red, the mouth still sagged at the corners, but his eyes sparkled and he thought of new nonsense and executed it every moment: always to the accompaniment of his joyous bird-call, which at the Cirque d'Hiver he had never uttered, or, if he had, only in a whisper. . . . It was Dante's triumph.

I knew it that evening; I knew it even more surely the next day when in the refined streets of Luxembourg the small boys were calling "Cuckoo" too.—From "Lemon Verbena and Other Essays," by E. V. Lucas. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Moments Musical

Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy

(This is the twelfth in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday on The Home Forum Page.)

A CENTURY ago, Felix Mendelssohn was one of the most sought after and most esteemed musicians in the world. Then his compositions were considered the height of art and genius, whereas today they are nearly forgotten. Perhaps some time there will be a revival, a Mendelssohn vogue, but at present they lie dormant, unplayed.

I love Mendelssohn. I will tell you one reason why! During the first months of the World War I lived in a little Belgian seaside resort where Eugène Ysáye, the great violinist, had a new, artistic villa called *La Chanterelle* (meaning the highest tone on the violin). Madame Ysáye had come on from Brussels and had the villa all ready for her famous husband. We met her on the Digue (Boardwalk) one evening and she said all was ready for the Master's arrival next day. My companion, a talented girl from Berlin, was to study with him.

Ysáye arrived; but so did the war, bringing mobilization, gunboats, refugees. There were no lessons and no music. However, one evening after about six weeks of dangers—with all communications to England, the United States and even Brussels cut off, no lights at night and no peace by day—it was rumored that Ysáye was playing. So we groped our way in the darkness to his open windows and sat down under them.

Ysáye *was* playing! Playing sonatas and concertos with a pianist of German descent who was in a precarious position in Belgium. They played on and on, and finished with *On Wings of Song*, by Mendelssohn. Then an old carriage took this young pianist across to the Dutch frontier and left him.

On Wings of Song is a composition that will live in the hearts of men. It was originally a song; Liszt transcribed it for piano and Joseph Achron for violin. If this handsome, thoughtful young German musician had not given us *Elijah*, a concerto for violin and one for piano, *Rondo Capriccioso*, *Variations Sérieuses*, and many other works—if he had composed just this single beautiful theme, he would go down in history as an immortal.

His *Songs Without Words* have been considered among the most beautiful pieces for piano written in his day. Beauty does not change with time.

SONYA MICHELL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month . . 75c Single Copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Foreign	
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages 7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

	United States	
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages . . 4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Bldg., 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York . . . . . 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit . . 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago . . 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami . . . . . 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis . . 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City . . 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco . . . . . 625 Market Street
Los Angeles . . 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . . . . 824 Skinner Bldg.
London . . . . . 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris . . . . . 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin . . . . . Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva . . . . . 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence . . . . . Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"L'Atelier": An Oil Painting by Corot in the Louvre, Paris

CAMILLE COROT, born in 1796, just twelve years before Daumier, shared one peculiar misfortune with him, though their careers were in all other ways very different. Both received extravagant admiration from a public which distorted their reputations as artists by ignoring, almost entirely during their lifetime and for many years after, their best and most serious work.

Corot's popular reputation depended upon his landscapes with their gray-green, feathery trees and dim poetical pools veiled in silvery mists. He yielded to the demand for these landscapes and apparently accepted himself at the valuation of his public as primarily a painter of landscapes. And yet there are few paintings by Corot into which he has not introduced a figure—a woman carrying fagots, peasants talking in a farmyard, nymphs dancing on the shore of a lake or a boatman resting upon his oars. One of his masterpieces is a portrait of himself, holding a palette, which he painted for his parents on the eve of his departure for Italy in 1825.

Today artists have changed completely the once popular opinion about Corot. While they admire his landscapes and recognize him as a pillar of French tradition, this recognition of Corot as a master artist is based especially on their deep appreciation of his figure paintings which, for the most part, he kept in his studio or gave to friends.

Corot's later portraits were less realistic, but had more charm and tenderness. He rendered faithfully what he saw and the resemblance was always spontaneous and striking. His most beautiful portraits were painted during these later years. His desire was to express activity in his figures. In them he saw the beauty of human life, and he himself said that in every living creature he found this beauty. One feels in his pictures the joy he found in painting them.

"L'Atelier," a portrait of a young girl in a studio, is one of Corot's most interesting pictures; and one not often seen, as few visitors to the Louvre find their way to the top floor where this canvas is exhibited in the Camondo Collection. Seated on the painter's chair in front of his easel, the girl is lost in contemplation of a half-finished picture. The studio is Corot's own, with his box of colors and palette on the floor, some studies hung on the wall and a few little statues standing on a shelf. It is all simple, but the light coming from the window on the far side of the room throws into relief the charming figure of the girl. Her ample skirt is of a warm buff color that harmonizes with the background, while the gay crown of pink silk ribbon in her smooth hair brightens the soft blue of her bodice.

Corot's friends were wont to say of him that his genius was as cheerful as his disposition, and that his personal character found its reflection in his works. Whether he painted a figure or a landscape, his picture expressed his gayety, his joy in living, and his love of his art.

Corot himself, writing to a friend of his work, said: "I dream of my picture, later I shall paint my dream."

Vetenskaplig tillfredsställelse

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

MÄNSKLIGT övermod spirar lätt upp i bemödandet att hävda människornas tro på sin egen förmåga att vara tillfredsställda med sig själva. Men då djup besvikelse och självfördömelse åtföljа nederlag och misslyckanden, insmyger sig säkert otillfredsställelse, liksom vatten tränger in i en gammal skuta. Hur många gånger under århundradenas lopp hava icke de dödliga högljutt klagat under sökandet efter ett sätt att rättfärdiga denna tillit och detta hopp till sig själva! Att själv finna tillfredsställelse och att i sin erfarenhet definitivt bevisa detta är en möjlighet nu. Många människor hava funnit, att detta sinnestillstånd uppnås genom att de vinna en rätt uppfattning om det egna jaget. Vilken glädje är det ej att finna vägen till vetenskaplig tillfredsställelse!

Kristen Vetenskap ger en klar framställning av den sanna naturen hos människan, som är skapad till Guds avbild och likhet. Det är på förståelsen av den andliga människan som Mary Baker Eddy syftar, när hon talar om behovet att "höja sig över den ofta upprepade frågan: Vad är jag? till det vetenskapliga svaret: Jag är i stånd att meddela sanning, hälsa och lycka, och detta är min frälsnings klippa och skälet varför jag är till" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, sid. 165). Svårigheter och besvikelser bero på mänsklighetens önskan eller förväntan att få något gott från det som icke har något gott att giva. Är det möjligt för en förfalskning att nå upp till verkligt värde eller framkalla sann tillfredsställelse? Hur ofta göra icke människorna den upptäckten i fråga om den förfalskade människan, Adam-människan, eller det dödliga begrepp, som kallas människa!

Att lyfta tanken över den oskönа, begränsade och ofullkomliga bild, som kallas människa, och urskilja människans sanna status såsom Guds fullkomliga barn, som är fullkomligt utrustat med det goda, detta är att vinna en glimt av verklig tillfredsställelse och att erfara den.

En framstående amerikanare har sagt: "Människan skjuter upp allting eller lever i minnena; hon lever icke i nuet, utan med blicken vänd tillbaka begråter hon det förgångna eller sträcker sig på tå för att kunna förutse framtiden, utan att giva akt på de rikedomar, som omgiva henne". Det är intressant och ofta nyttigt för oss att hejda våra tankar för att sålunda få reda på hur vi utnyttja det nuvarande ögonblicket, om vi äro medvetna om en alltid närvarande Gud, det goda, eller i stället se tillbaka på det förflutna eller in i framtiden med ängslan eller otillfredsställelse. Innan vi lära oss att leva i det nuvarande ögonblicket och att hålla detta ögonblick fyllt med det goda, erkännande våra nuvarande välsignelser i de rikedomar, som omgiva oss, komma vi gång på gång att låta de dödliga begreppen om tid, substans, liv och lycka tränga in i tanken och driva ut den närvarande glädjen och friden.

Kristen Vetenskap lär människorna att icke se på sina egna problem med självömkan eller självfördömelse. Sorg, besvikelser, brist av alla slag äro vanliga företeelser för människor över hela världen. Finnes det någon vuxen människa, som icke erfarit detta i någon form? Personliga problem skola erkännas vara en del av den universella tron på sinne i materien och på en makt skild från Gud. De borde aldrig någonstädes godtagas såsom verkliga. Gud fyller allt rum. Att erkänna Guds närvaro överallt är att förvissa sig om att det i verkligheten icke finnes något eller någon att frukta. Jesus sade: "Se, jag har givit eder makt att trampa på ormar och skorpioner och att förtrampa all ovännens härskmakt; och han skall icke kunna göra eder någon skada".

Vrångbilden av den vetenskapliga tillfredsställelsen, det vill säga självisk tillfredsställelse, gör stundom anspråk på att hava gjort personliga framsteg, att själv hava uppnått något och vunnit seger. Vilka falska värden utsmycka icke egenkärleken, egenviljan och egenrättfärdigheten! Hur skulle något själviskt eller oädelt kunna frambringa det goda eller giva sann tillfredsställelse? Sättet att frigöra sig från dessa materiella föreställningar, som svänga mellan ytterligheterna, från otillfredsställelse till självisk tillfredsställelse, från ömkligt beroende till skrytsamt oberoende, är att tacka Gud för den gudomliga förmåga och duglighet, som Han förlänat människan. Med andra ord, vi böra vara tillfredsställda med det goda nu, även om vi icke fullt fatta allt det goda Gud givit.

Om någon skulle frestas att bliva missnöjd eller att såsom verklig godtaga ofullkomlighetens materiella måttstock, må han då läsa om Guds fullkomliga skapelse, såsom den återgives i Första Mosebokens första kapitel. Må han begrunda Mrs. Eddys ord på sid. 519 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Gudomen var tillfreds med sitt verk. Hur kunde Han vara annat, då den andliga skapelsen var alstret, utflödet från Hans egen oändliga fullhet och odödliga vishet". Stilla kommer helt visst friden till det ärliga, ödmjuka hjärtat, då dess bördor falla av inför förverkligandet av fullkomlig, individuell tillfredsställelse.

I dag är den mest lägliga tiden att börja bemästra de materiella föreställningarna och den förvirring de åstadkomma. Varför icke lära att leva i det ögonblick som är och vara tillfreds nu? Varför längre på ett oroligt sätt se till det förflutna eller mot framtiden och tillåta detta att störa det innevarande ögonblicket? När vi fylla våra tankar med tacksamhet för Guds allmakt och Hans oändlighet, när vi bliva medvetna om Guds rika närvaro och människans enhet med Gud, skall detta skänka oss den fullkomliga tillfredsställelse, som så klart definieras i följande ord av Mrs. Eddy (*Poems*, sid. 79):

"Seklerna förgå, de jorbundna vakna,
Gud är förhärligad!
Den som gör Hans vilja—alltid Honom lik—
Är tillfredsställd."

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom föriaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

In August

Beside the country road with truant grace
Wild carrot lifts its circles of white lace.
From vines whose interwoven branches drape
The old stone walls, come pungent scents of grape.
The sumach torches burn; the hardhack glows;
From off the pines a healing fragrance blows;
The pallid Indian pipe of ghostly kin
Listens in vain for stealthy moccasin.
In pensive mood a faded robin sings;
A butterfly with dusky, gold-flecked wings
Holds court for plumy dandelion seed
And thistledown, on throne of fireweed.

The road goes loitering on, till it hath missed
Its way in goldenrod, to keep a tryst,
Beyond the mosses and the ferns that veil
The last faint lines of its forgotten trail,
With Lonely Lake, so crystal clear that one
May see its bottom sparkling in the sun
With many-colored stones. The only stir
On its green banks is of the kingfisher
Dipping for prey, but oft, these haunted nights,
That mirror shivers into dazzling lights,
Cleft by a falling star, a messenger
From some bright battle lost, Excalibur.

—KATHARINE LEE BATES, in "The Retinue and Other Poems." (New York: Dutton.)

Scientific Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN pride springs up easily in the effort to sustain men's faith in their own ability to be satisfied with themselves. But as deep disappointment and self-condemnation follow defeat and failure, dissatisfaction is certain to creep in, like water into an old ship. How many times throughout the centuries mortals have cried out in their search to find a way to justify this faith and hope in self! To satisfy oneself and definitely bring proof into experience is possible now. Many individuals have found that this state is achieved by gaining a correct concept of self. What joy it is to find the way to scientific satisfaction!

Christian Science clearly presents the true nature of man, who is made in the image and likeness of God. It is to the understanding of spiritual man that Mary Baker Eddy refers where she speaks of the need to "rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165). Difficulties and disappointments result from humanity's wanting or expecting some good from that which has no good to give. Is it possible for any counterfeit to rise into real value or to produce true satisfaction? How often men discover this about the counterfeit man, the Adam-man or the mortal concept called man!

To lift thought above the unlovely, limiting, imperfect delineations called man, and to discern man's true status as a perfect child of God, who is perfectly supplied with good, is to gain a glimpse of real satisfaction and to experience it.

A great American said, "Man postpones or remembers; he does not live in the present but with reverted eye laments the past, or, heedless of the riches that surround him, stands on tiptoe to foresee the future." It is interesting, and often profitable, for one to check his thoughts, thus to discover what use is being made of the present moment, whether one is being conscious of ever present God, good, or is, instead, looking into the past or into the future with dismay or dissatisfaction. Until one learns to live in the present moment and to keep that moment filled with good, recognizing his present blessings in the riches that surround him, one will repeatedly let the mortal concepts of time, substance, life, happiness push into thought, crowding out present joy and peace.

Christian Science teaches men not to look upon their own problems with self-pity or self-condemnation. Sorrow, disappointment, lack of all kinds, are common to people the world over. Is there any adult who has not experienced them in some form? Personal problems are to be recognized as part of the universal belief of mind in matter and of a power apart from God. Never should they be accepted as real in any place. God fills all space. To recognize God's presence everywhere is to satisfy ourselves that in reality there is nothing and no one to fear. Jesus said, "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Sometimes the counterfeit of scientific satisfaction, that is, selfish satisfaction, claims personal progress, achievement, triumph. What fictitious values veneer self-love, self-will, self-justification! How could anything selfish or ungenerous produce good or give true satisfaction? The way to free oneself from those material beliefs that swing from the extremes of dissatisfaction to selfish satisfaction, from pitiable dependence to boastful independence, is to thank God for the divine ability and capacity which He has bestowed on man. In other words, one should be satisfied with good now, even though one does not fully apprehend all of God-given good.

If anyone should be tempted to grow dissatisfied or to accept as real the material standards of imperfection, let that one read about God's perfect creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis. Let him ponder Mrs. Eddy's words on page 519 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Deity was satisfied with His work. How could He be otherwise, since the spiritual creation was the outgrowth, the emanation, of His infinite self-containment and immortal wisdom?" Surely peace will gently come into the honest, humble heart as its burdens drop away before the realization of perfect individual satisfaction.

Today is a most opportune time to begin the mastery of material beliefs and their perturbations. Why not learn to live in the present moment and be satisfied now? Why longer look in restless manner to the past or the future and allow them to disturb the moment at hand? To fill one's thought with gratitude for God's omnipotence, His infinity, to become conscious of God's abundant presence and man's unity with God, will bring the complete satisfaction so clearly defined in these words of Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 79):

"The centuries break, the earth-bound wake,
God's glorified!
Who doth His will—His likeness still—
Is satisfied."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION. Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Have Sharp Rally in Late Trading, Closing Firm

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Develops Strength After Irregular Period

Early Losses Turned Into Gains in Latter Part of Today's Session

By Forrest Price

It was sort of a queer affair—the market.

During most of today's session prices moved in a decidedly irregular path. Both new highs and new lows were recorded.

Then in the late afternoon trading a stronger tone developed. Early losses in most cases were wiped out, and some substantial net gains took their places.

Business was not very active, total transactions aggregating about 700,000 shares.

Union Pacific, which has been a weak performer for some days past, struck a new low today at 90, and then rose more than 2 points.

California Packing shot up to a new high for the year with a gain of 1½. Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, McLellan Stores common and preferred, Montgomery Ward, Butte Copper, General Motors, American Telephone and many of the active rails showed good net gains for the day.

In the bond market the rails were the weak feature. Utilities were irregular and U. S. Governments showing both slight gains and losses. There was not much to attract attention in the foreign government list as trading was very quiet.

Traders were more interested in the commodities markets than in securities. Cotton was the greatest center of interest. The Government reported an estimated crop of only 9,195,000 bales. This is the smallest crop since 1896 with the single exception of 1921. Result was prices on the New York Cotton Exchange shot upward $1.50 to $1.75 a bale for the various deliveries. Bar silver reached 48 cents, highest in nearly five years. Grains had an early setback and then moved buoyantly higher. May wheat got up to $1.15⅛, corn 84¼ and oats 55¾.

For the last year or so there has been much preaching in favor of cutting down production, particularly agricultural products. In fact farmers have been paid to reduce acreage or plow under cotton and destroy other fruits of the earth in order to raise prices. Well, the drought has taken care of all that. And now those favoring such a crop restriction procedure are given a vivid picture lesson on the results of it.

There are conservative economists who all along have opposed the crop restriction idea as being fundamentally unsound. They have insisted that the only way to handle surplus stocks of all kinds is to find markets abroad for them. That there is demand for agricultural products abroad is seen in the fact that millions starve to death every year in India, China and other foreign lands.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Stocks developed a somewhat better tone today, but the market remained lethargic as speculative attention was still focused on commodities.

A further trickle of selling appeared in the rails, with Union Pacific sagging a point to a new low for the movement at 90, before recovering. Norfolk & Western, a high-priced, relatively inactive issue, finally traded 7 points lower.

Some Modest Gains

Gains of fractions to a point, however, appeared in Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, American Telephone, American Can, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Loews, du Pont, General Motors, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, and others.

Dome lost a point, and U. S. Smelting nearly 2, before recovering. Issues of McLellan Stores, which is being reorganized, rose abruptly in active trading.

Stocks rallied rather briskly in the last hour. Previously the market had been steady, but with few signs of strength. Advances of fractions to around 2 points occurred in most groups, including the recently depressed rails. American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Howe Sound, Western Union, U. S. Smelting, American Can and Union Pacific rose 1 to 2 points.

Wall Street was still confused over the autumn business outlook, in view of the ravages of the drought, but received a reassuring indication that purchasing power was not seriously hurt in the month of July, at least, in the monthly sales report of General Motors. Total sales, both foreign and domestic, amounted to 134,324 units, the largest for July since 1929, and only moderately off from the June total of 146,881. Sales by dealers to consumers in the United States were 101,243, contrasted with 112,847 in June, and 87,298 in July, 1933.

Bonds Are Steady

The bond market was quiet and steady today, with the exception of rail issues, many of which continued to sag.

U. S. Governments opened higher, but lost the best part of their gains, with prices showing losses of 1-16 to advances of 1-32 of a point. Foreign government obligations were traded lightly. Canada 4s had fair turnover at fractionally higher prices, while German 5½s dipped a shade, and German 7s held steady.

In the railroad section, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s were a weak spot, with a decline of nearly 2 points. New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s lost fractions to a point. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and St. Paul 5s improved.

Utilities were slightly irregular. International Telephone 5s dipped, and American & Foreign Power 5s declined moderately. Postal Telegraph, Consolidated Gas 5s and American Telephone 5s were unchanged to a little higher.

American Business Shares, Inc., declared a distribution of 2 cents a share, payable Sept. 1, to stockholders of record Aug. 15.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 8	Aug. 7
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	108	108	108		
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	700	6½	6⅜	6½	6¼	
34⅞	16	2	Adams2Millis	500	25½	25	25	25	
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	8	8	8	8	
9¼	5¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	400	5½	5¼	5½	5⅝	
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	300	96¾	95½	96¾	96	
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3900	21⅞	20¼	20¾	20½	
16½	8⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	800	125	123¼	125	123	
23¾	10¾	..	Allis Chalmers	900	12½	12	12½	12	
7⅝	2¼	..	Amal Leather	100	2½	2½	3⅛		
58⅝	41½	2	Ametada	100	44	44	44	43½	
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	400	14½	13½	14½	13¾	
13½	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	
72½	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	60	60	60		
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
110½	96	7	Am Brake C&F pf	10	105	105	105		
107⅜	80¼	4	Am Can	3700	93½	92	93½	91⅞	
33½	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	14¼	13¾	14¼	14¼	
56⅛	34	..	Am Car & F pf	200	35	35	35		
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	58	58	58		
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	25¼	24½	25¼	25	
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1100	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½	
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12½	
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	21½	20⅜	21½	20½	
10	3½	..	Am Ice	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
45¼	29	6	Am Ice pf	100	30	30	30		
11	4¾	..	Am International	400	6	5¾	6	6⅛	
1⅛	⅝	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	50	4¼	4	4¼		
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8½	7⅞	8½	8	
22⅛	4	1½	Am Metal	400	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	17½	
34¾	21	1½	Am News	20	25	25	25		
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	13	13	13	12⅜	
29⅝	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14	
28¼	13½	..	Am Radiator	4100	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	11	
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	16¾	15¾	16½	16¼	
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1		
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6400	35½	33⅜	35½	33¾	
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	42	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	64	64	64	62¾	
120¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	119½	119½	119½		
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4200	109¾	108	109¾	107⅞	
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type Fdr pf	10	14½	14½	14½	12	
27⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	1400	15	15	15	15	
80	54	6	Am Watlpf	100	65	65	65		
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	1400	8⅛	7½	8⅛	8⅞	
83¾	39½	2½b	Am Writ Paper	1600	45½	43	45½	41⅝	
4¼	1	.40	Am Writ Pap	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	
17½	2⅞	..	h Am Writ Pap pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	6400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅜	
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15	15	15	15½	
34½	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	300	32⅝	31½	32⅞	30⅝	
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	6500	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	5	
63	48¼	..	Armour Ill pf n	800	57	54	57	54½	
75⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	400	67	64	67		
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	9	9	9	9	
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	38½	38½	38½		
72¾	43⅝	2	Atchison T&SF	3800	47½	45½	47⅛	46½	
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	27	25	27	26	
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	400	75⅛	75	75⅜	75	
35½	21½	1	Atl Refining	800	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¼	
103¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103	103	103	102	
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	10	10	10	10½	
57⅞	16½	2f	Auburn Auto	300	19⅞	19	19⅞	20	
64	39½	5	Austin Nichols A	10	53	53	53		
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
			—B—						
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2200	15⅜	14⅛	15⅛	14¼	
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	16¾	
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Arcos	200	39	38½	38½		
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	700	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜	
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	13¾	12⅞	13¾	13	
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	500	11	11	11	10⅜	
123¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	123¼	123¼	123¼		
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1000	12⅜	11¾	12¼	11⅝	
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾	
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	300	30½	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	27⅝	25⅜	27⅛	26	
82	55	13.8	Beth Steel pf	1000	56¼	55½	56⅛	56⅛	
40	20	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	20½	19½	20		
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	52	49	52	50¾	
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	20	80¾	80¾	80¾		
28¼	14⅞	1.60	Borden	1300	23¼	24½	24¾	24⅞	
28⅝	16¼	1	Borg Warner	1500	19¼	18¼	19¼	18⅝	
3	⅞	..	h Botany Mills A pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	400	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	14¾	
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2500	42½	39⅞	42⅛	40⅜	
97	62⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	91⅛	
8⅜	3⅝	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4½	4½	4½		
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	59	59	59	58&	
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	50	50	50		
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	500	4½	4½	4½	4⅛	
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼	
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10¾	
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	5100	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅝	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	100	15½	15	15⅜	15	
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	41	41	41		
			—C—						
38¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2800	38¾	36⅞	38½	36¾	
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	200	15¼	14⅝	15¼	15	
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3800	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	33	32½	32½		
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1600	38⅝	36¾	38½	36⅜	
33⅜	23⅛	1	Caterpillar Trac	1800	25¾	25⅛	26¼	25¾	
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2800	20½	19⅝	20¼	19⅞	
4	1	..	h Celotex vtc	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
22⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	220	9⅞	8½	9⅜	8½	
32⅛	24	1½	CentralAguirre	800	26½	236	26⅜	26	
43½	30¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	10800	39¼	36¾	39¼	37	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	900	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	42½	41⅝	42¼	42¼	
5¼	2	..	Chi & Gt West	1300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	4	..	Chii Gt W pf	900	4½	4¼	4½	4⅞	
6½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	3⅜	3	3	3	
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	4⅞	4½	4¾	4⅝	
15	4¼	..	Chi & N'western	1900	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	10⅛	10	10	10¼	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	15½	
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
30⅜	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	600	27⅝	27	27⅛		
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	26200	31⅛	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	20	19½	20		
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	83	83	83	83	
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	13¾	
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm P pf	500	93	91	93	91	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	900	12¼	11¼	12¼	11¼	
8¾	3⅜	h	Solo Fuel & Ir	100	5	5	5		
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	40	20	19	20		
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2100	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞	
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	67	67	67		
34⅝	21½	1½	Columbian Carb	600	66	62½	66	63½	
35 s	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	1900	28⅜	27⅛	28⅜	27	
50	38	3	Comm Invt	200	48	48	48	48	
59⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	51¾	49½	51¾	50	
110	9-	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	110	110	110	110	
36⅜	15⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	4100	18	16⅞	17¾	17⅜	
3⅝	1½	..	Comwith & So	4600	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	
52⅞	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	300	36¾	36	36¾	36	
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	27¼	26	27¼		
5¾	1⅝	..	lg Consol Film I pf	800	2½	2½	2½		
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	2800	28⅜	27½	28	27⅜	
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	2200	8½	8¼	8½	8¼	
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	¾	⅞	¾	
13⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	..	
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..	
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	800	1	1	1	..	
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	600	52¼	52	52		
83¼	60½	3	Cont Can	600	76	76	76	76⅛	
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅛	
35½	23⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	26¼	26	26¼	26½	
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	500	⅞	¾	⅞	¾	
30¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	1800	17⅞	17½	17¾	17½	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	3600	58	55½	57⅞	57⅛	
97⅛	33⅜	..	Coty	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32	32	32	32	
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	14⅞	14	14⅞	14⅞	
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	100	23	23	23	22⅝	
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4	
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	600	1½	1½	1½	1½	
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Rr pf	10	4½	4½	4½		
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1100	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7	
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	60¼	59	59½	58	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	46½	45½	46¼		
29⅜	12½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	17	16½	17	17	
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	700	73¼	71	73		
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	8¼	8	8⅛	7⅞	
			—D—						
34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	800	13½	12½	13½	12½	
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	11½	11½	11½	11¾	
73⅛	36½	..	Del & Hudson	400	39	36	39	36	
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1700	16	14¾	15¾	14⅝	
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	5600	42⅞	42¾	43½	44	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2600	17¾	17	17¼	17	
23	14	1	Duplan Silk	100	14½	14½	14½		
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4200	88	85	87⅝	85⅜	
			—E—						
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
101½	78	4	Eastman Kodak	500	97¾	97⅛	97¾	96⅞	
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	
31¾	15	2	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	17⅜	16¾	17	17	
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	89½	89½	89½		
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1500	4¼	4	4¼	4	
9⅞	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	..	
9⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	4⅜	3⅞	4	3⅞	
19¾	8¼	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	900	8¾	8	8¼		
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9	
52	37	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	39	38¼	39	38½	
17⅛	⅝	..	h Elk Horn Coal	1200	1½	1	1½	1	
3¾	1	..	h Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off2Big	200	5	5¾	5⅞	5½	
24⅞	10½	..	Erie RR	200	13	12⅜	13	11½	
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	900	18¼	17¾	18¼	18	
			—F—						
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	10	9¾	10	9¾	
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	
31	20¼	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	20	20	20	20½	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	26½	25⅞	26	26½	
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	50	105	104½	105	104¼	
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	76½	78½	78½		
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	67	67	67	66½	
21	10½	..	Food Mach	200	17	17	17		
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	11	10¾	11	10¼	
17½	6¼	..	Foundation	200	8½	7⅞	8¼	7¾	
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19	19	19	18½	
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	400	10½	10	10½	10	
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	300	28	27½	28	26⅞	
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	20	14½	14½	14½	18½	
			—G—						
20	11½	..	Gamewell	10	11	11	11	10½	
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	200	6	6	6	6	
43⅜	30½	1	Gen Am Trans	400	31½	30½	31½	31	
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	30	104	104	104		
10½	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	100	6½	6	6¼	6	
4⅝	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3½	3¼	3½	3	
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4900	18½	17⅞	18½	18	
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
19½	12⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1500	29¼	28¼	28⅜	29⅝	
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	½	⅝	⅝	
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
64½	53⅛	3	Gen Mills	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¾	
42	24⅜	1	Gen Motors	33500	28⅞	27⅝	28¾	28	
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	102	102	102	101	
6⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
86	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	85	85	85		
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅛	1⅛	1¼		
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	200	12½	12½	12½	12½	
13¼	8¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	
6¾	2⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3¼	3	3¼	3	
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	400	22⅞	22	22⅞	22½	
104	83	7	Glidden pnf	10	102½	102½	102½	101½	
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾	
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	17¾	17⅜	17½	17½	
18	8	..	Goodrich	800	10	9¼	9⅝	9¼	
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	3000	21¾	20⅝	21½	20¼	
17¾	3⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
71½	49½	7	Goth S H pf ww	10	50	50	50		
13¾	8½	..	Granby	400	7	6¾	7	6½	
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	200	5	4½	5	4⅜	
40⅜	30	1	Grant (WT)	300	31	31	31		
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	1400	14¼	12⅝	14	13¼	
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	10	9¾	10	9½	
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1000	32¼	31½	32½	31½	
16¾	5	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	6½	6½	6½	..	
35⅜	12	..	Gulf Mobile pf	400	14	13	14	..	
			—H—						
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1000	4½	3½	4⅜	4	
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	5	5	5	5	
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	20	41	40	40	41	
24⅜	14	.50b	Harbison Walker	100	15	15	15	14¼	
100	89	8	Harbison W pf	20	94½	94½	94½		
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
96⅞	81½	5	Hazel Atlas	200	83	81½	83		
82⅜	59	3	Hercules Powder	400	74	73⅜	73⅝	73⅛	
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	90	123½	122	122		
10¼	5	..	Holland Furnace	3000	5⅜	4¾	5⅛	4⅞	
6⅞	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅜	
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	14¾	
5⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3		
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	4900	53⅞	52	53½	52	
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7	
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
			—I—						
38⅛	13⅜	..	Ill Central	700	16	14½	16	14⅛	
30½

Commerce and Finance

Short Cotton Crop Estimate Sends Prices Up $1.70 a Bale

Business and Industry

Indicated Cotton Crop of 9,195,000 Bales This Year

Smallest Since 1896 With One Exception—Prices Rise Abruptly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—A cotton crop of 9,195,000 bales, the shortest since 1896 with the single exception of 1921, was predicted for 1934 today by the Department of Agriculture.

The probable crop is 3,852,000 bales less than last year's and 5,480,000 bales less than the average production during the five-year period 1928-32. The 1921 crop fell below 8,000,000 bales.

Condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was reported at 60.4 per cent of normal, compared with 74.2 per cent a year ago and with 10-year average of 67.7 per cent.

The yield per acre was estimated at 160.9 pounds, or about 9 pounds less than the average during the years 1923-32. The indicated yield an acre was above average in all major states east of the Mississippi River but below in all major states west of it.

The indicated production for this year will fall approximately 3,805,000 bales below the normal consumption of 13,000,000 bales and cut materially in the estimated carryover of 10,836,000 bales of July 31.

The department attributed the usual damage to drought, asserting:

"Curtailment of the crop because of drought was particularly severe in Oklahoma, Texas, western Arkansas and parts of Louisiana. Should the drought continue in these states, further decline in prospects will result. On the other hand, should adequate rains come, more than average improvement is likely to result."

With the appearance of the report Secretary Wallace called a conference of Farm Administration officials to discuss the figures shown and possible effects on cotton acreage reduction.

The Secretary declined to comment on the report, but some expression was expected at his weekly press conference this afternoon.

The report showed 27,371,000 acres in cultivation on Aug. 1. This is 8.7 per cent less than the acreage harvested last year and 32.5 per cent below the 1928-32 average.

The crop reporting board declared it had made allowance in its estimate for probable loss due to boll-weevil damage. "Reports indicate that the dry, hot weather of late June and July has greatly reduced the probability of material weevil damage this season," the board declared.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Prices rose abruptly in the New York Cotton Exchange today, on resumption of trading after the reading of the Department of Agriculture's first estimate of this year's crop.

An advance of only 45 cents a bale in the December delivery was extended to $1.75, and the January delivery sold $1.70 above yesterday's final level.

The first transaction after the reading was in the October delivery, at 13.49 cents a pound, a gain over yesterday's close of $1.55 a bale.

Buying orders swamped the ring after the 10-minute recess for the reading of the report.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1934

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business, August 17, 1934. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

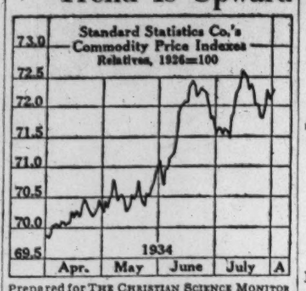
FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS the 15th of every month
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR FIRST MORTGAGES
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury

SEPT. SHARES
Now on Sale at
New England's Oldest Co-operative Bank Office
Write or phone Liberty 6653 for information about—How to Take Out Shares and Make Deposits by Mail.
A Good Investment for Anyone
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
AUG. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Commodity Price Trend Is Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DESPITE the advance of grain prices into new high ground during recent weeks, receding quotations for cattle and textile products have been sufficiently severe to drive average commodity prices down sharply from the high for the year established on July 17.

Practically all raw materials, however, are steadily moving into a stronger statistical position, and higher prices are in prospect during the fall as a result of the drought and seasonal factors.

Gigantic Crop Loan Plan Now In the Making

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—A gigantic crop loan plan which would leave control of 1935 supplies in the hands of farmers who grow them is hatching in the farm administration.

Modeled after this year's corn and cotton loans, the plan will call for government loans on a wide range of other crops. There will be a stipulation that supplies must be sold when prices rise to a certain point.

Last year the Government advanced farmers 10 cents a pound on stored cotton and 45 cents a bushel on corn sealed in cribs or warehouses. This pegged prices at those levels and officials say the plan was a success.

As prices advanced beyond those levels recently farmers began selling crops, paying off loans and making a profit for themselves. The farmer was continuously assured of at least those prices and the Government was sure of recouping its investment as long as the price stayed at or above the loan value.

In the case of cotton, the plan said it must be sold when the price reached 15 cents. This, officials said, prevents the price from rising too far since the flow to market when cotton reaches that point will tend toward stabilization.

The farm administration declares the idea will assist farmers in holding their crops instead of selling at harvest time when marketings are ordinarily heavy and prices consequently low.

They will thus be able to obtain some cash, keep their crops readily marketable as needed, and sell them at any time the price ranges between the loan value and the upper limit.

The program would be coördinated with Secretary Wallace's idea for "ever-normal" granaries. In bountiful years the stored grains would be held off the market. Ownership would be returned to farmers without repayment of the loans if they would be kept at about the level of consumption plus amounts assured of sales abroad.

Wholesale Trade Of New York in 1933

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The same trend as shown in previous releases for other states concerning the improvement in the wholesale trade employment during 1933 is revealed by the preliminary figures for New York tabulated in connection with the Census of American Business and released today by William L. Austin, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Based on the average number of full-time employees engaged in the wholesale trade of the state, December, 1933, showed an improvement over the beginning of the year by 7 per cent, and October and November registered almost as much of an improvement over the first quarter of the year. The peak in part-time employment was reached in July, 1933, which was 13 per cent higher than in January of that year.

Loom Operation in Silk Mills Off 10 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Loom operation in the silk industry for the four weeks ended July 14 showed a decrease of 10 per cent, according to figures made public by Peter van Horn, chairman of the silk code authority.

During this period, according to the report, employment also decreased 6 per cent.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway, New York
Barclay 8540

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Italy's Debt Is Estimated About 170 Billion Lire

Treasury Report Giving 102 Billion Lire Seen as Omitting Some Items

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The actual total of the Italian public debt is far in excess of the figure of 102,224,000,000 lire as given in the monthly Treasury Statement, an official document issued by the Ministry of Finance.

This figure includes the liabilities of the Italian State in the form of consolidated funds (9,898,000,000 lire), redeemable bonds (82,348,000,000 lire) and the floating debt (9,978,000,000 lire). There are, however, various other items which should be taken into consideration to arrive at an approximate estimate of the Italian public debt.

Internal debt is officially acknowledged as reaching the total of 102,224,000,000 lire. To this sum should be added 1,607,000,000 lire, forming the so-called Morgan Loan, which is the only external debt of Italy, and 1,772,000,000 lire, which, as shown in the Bank of Italy's periodical returns, is the amount owed by the state to the said bank for gold deposited abroad. The total thus reached is 105,603,000,000 lire.

Other items include the liabilities of independent Government administrations, such as posts, telegraphs, telephones, state monopolies, road building and forest enterprises, difference between the intrinsic and nominal value of metallic money in circulation; Treasury liabilities in respect to Government administrations, and excess of residual debits over credits.

If all the direct and indirect obligations of the state are taken into account, the total Italian public debt appears to be in the neighborhood of 170,000,000,000 lire.

Loans for Farmers To Move Livestock To New Range Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — The Farm Credit Administration has arranged to make loans to farmers and stockmen in the emergency drought areas in the west central and western states to pay the cost of moving livestock to new pastures and range lands, according to an announcement here.

The loans will be advanced from the recently appropriated drought relief fund, a part of which is already being used for feed and forage loans in the emergency areas.

The announcement states that the loans for transporting livestock will be made only for the purpose of moving animals to and from pastures and ranges to avoid drought conditions, and not for the purpose of paying the costs of transporting or pasturing livestock which are on the way to terminal markets.

The money loaned to pay transportation costs will be limited to a maximum not exceeding $3 per head for farm cattle, $1.50 for range cattle, $4 for farm work stock, $2 for saddle and pack horses, 50 cents for sheep, and 35 cents for goats.

Where the livestock moved from drought areas to new pasture or range are to be returned, the allowance for transportation must cover the costs both ways.

In addition to the allowance for transportation, loans may also be made to pay the cash costs of pasture or range rent, the maximum allowance for this purpose being 50 cents per head per month.

California's Apple Trade Pact in Force This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The Californian Gravenstein apple industry is expected to be benefited by the marketing agreement that became effective this week. It is designed to improve returns to growers through control of the movement of the crop to both domestic and foreign markets.

A proration committee would be established to determine, before June 15 of each year, the total advisable quantity of Gravenstein apples that can be absorbed by the markets with reasonable returns to growers. If the total available crop exceeds the advisable amount, the committee would apply a limitation upon total shipment, both export and domestic, for the season. In addition, seasonal limitation of shipments during periods of a week or less may be applied to regulate the flow to market and avoid price-depressing fluctuation of supplies on markets.

A control committee composed of shippers elected on a tonnage basis will be responsible for the general operation of the agreement provisions. The Gravenstein apple industry has suffered from extremely wide fluctuations of prices to producers, as prices have ranged from $1.96 per box to as low as 17 cents per box in 1932. In 1933 the price was 34 cents per box, when over 1,172,000 boxes of Gravenstein apples moved into trade channels.

Coal Shipments on Great Lakes Show Good Gain

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Ore & Coal Exchange reports anthracite coal shipments on the Great Lakes in July amounted to 86,936 gross tons compared with 73,632 for the like month last year and 23,302 in 1932.

The exchange reports that up to and including Aug. 6, 5016 carloads of ore were shipped from Lake Erie ports to interior furnaces, while a year ago the figures were 6359. Lake shipments of wheat last week amounted to 4,313,580 bushels compared with 2,281,177 a year ago, the lake Shippers Clearance Association reports.

Lauds Banking System

Associated Press

J. F. T. O'Connor
Comptroller of the Currency

O'Connor Praises Present American Banking System

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, returning yesterday aboard the French liner Paris from a survey of American bank branches in France, praised the American banking system. Never in the history of America has there been a period when our banks have been on a "more sound foundation than at the present," he declared. Mr. O'Connor said that shrewd French bankers lauded the "remarkable" recovery this country has made in the banking field.

As evidence of the sound condition of American banks, he said that the weaker banks have been virtually wiped out. He also cited the fact that for the first six months of every year for the last decade there has been an average of 519 bank failures in this country, except for the first half of 1934 when not a single banking institution failed.

"More new American capital had been invested in France by American industrialists and financiers than had been invested there by the combined nations of Europe," he added.

Discrimination Seen in Cuban Bond Payments

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The announcement that the Cuban Government has authorized payment of interest on the public works 5½ per cent bonds of 1945, which it had ruled an "illegal" issue, to the Maritime Pension Fund of Cuba, without paying a cent to its American bondholders of the issue, was strongly attacked by Dr. Max Winkler, a member of the protective committee for Cuban bondholders. He characterized the action as entirely discriminatory, and added that the committee will proceed forthwith "to stop such arbitrary and utterly unwarranted action on the part of the Island Republic."

It will be recalled that the bond issue of $40,000,000, which was sold principally in the United States, defaulted Dec. 31, 1933, and as a result of an investigation ordered by the new Cuban Government these bonds were invalidated. It announced in reference to paying the interest to the Cuban organization recently that this action was not to be regarded as a precedent nor was it to be thought that the Government had changed its views concerning the legality of the loan.

Dr. Winkler said that the houses of issue have so far taken no concrete steps to protect the interests of those to whom bonds were sold as fundamentally secure investments only four years ago.

The committee organized to protect the bondholders is headed by Bronson Cutting, United States Senator from New Mexico, and includes Dr. Thomas H. Healy, assistant dean of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service; J. Fred Rippy, professor of history at Duke University, and authority on Latin-American affairs, and Dr. Winkler. Burton K. Wheeler, United States Senator from Montana, is counsel for the committee.

Wool Business Rises Slightly During the Week

Prices Judged Fair—Interest in Texas Wools—Bright Fleeces Inactive

While it is yet too soon to determine whether the reduction in prices on "controlled" wool is likely to result in volume business in the near future, it is reported that there has been a little more business in the last few days.

It is maintained with good reason that wool in this market, today, is not dear, with fine wools in the range of 65@75 cents. In what most people would think of as "normal times" fine combing wools not infrequently sold in the range of 60 to 70 cents, or say 5 to 10 cents, clean basis, under currently quoted levels and that too with the dollar on the gold basis at 100 cents, compared with about 60 cents today.

It is asserted, moreover, that a considerable portion of the manufactured and semi-manufactured wool goods which admittedly were in rather heavy supply and which have prevented anywhere near normal business for the heavyweight season thus far, have been moved along finally under shipping instructions recently, so that the congestion which has existed in the market is being cleared away. This much is clear, in the situation at the moment, however, namely that the wool trade has met the demand of manufacturers for lower prices by a reduction to a basis at which free wools have been selling and which is reasonably low in view of all circumstances.

There has been moderate interest shown in Texas eight-months wools recently at 58@60 cents clean basis and in fall Texas around 50 cents, clean basis, more or less, these sales being made direct from Texas on order. Twelve-months Texas wools have been sold at 68@70 cents in the same manner.

In bright fleeces, there has been less movement recently. Some half-blooded combing wool has been moved in fair quantity at 31 cents in the grease for Ohio wool of the best type. Ohio delaine wools out of the new clip still are quoted at 30 cents in the grease, which is about equivalent to 75 cents clean basis.

In medium wools, prices are about as they have been, although Ohio-Michigan quarters are a bit softer at 30 cents for good wools. Some houses still want 31 cents for the choice wools. Three-eighths combing may be procured at 32 cents for good wool.

For carpet wools the market is firm with prices for the best wools quoted around the 25 cent level, clean basis. There has been a fair quantity of Scotch blackface wools sold at 6 pence for No. 1 stock, f. o. b. shipping point, while haslocks are held about two pence higher.

There has been a better demand again for the second clip Argentine wools which have been sold latterly at 11 to 11¾ pence landed in bond, depending upon the shrinkage of the wool.

Increased Orders Indicate Revival Of Heavy Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Heavy industry, the first to suffer and one of the last to recover from the effects of a depression, is again stepping into the machine tool field and investing in equipment to replace obsolete machinery, it is indicated by the report for the first six months of this year, just issued by the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland.

The total business of the company, machine tool and precision instrument builders, showed an increase of 110 per cent, as compared with the same period last year, and its exports were nearly 100 per cent larger.

"A hopeful indication," C. S. Stillwell, sales manager, said, "lies in the fact that our business was well distributed throughout the industrial United States, indicating that recovery efforts are not local in their effect.

"The increasing volume of sales and the character of the companies buying, indicates a gradual but widespread revival in the durable goods industries.

"A sign of encouragement results from the evident willingness of management to invest substantially in new equipment even though present volume of production is low. The persistent restriction of profit possibilities compels an increased efficiency in all manufacture."

Garvin Would Refuse Trade Pacts With Countries In Debt Default

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The method of forcing countries in default to pay their debts by having the State Department refuse to negotiate trade agreements with them is urged by Francis P. Garvin, president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in a statement issued yesterday. He exhorted holders of foreign securities now in default to protest to Secretary of State Hull against making such trade agreements unless a favorable debt settlement was made on behalf of American holders of the defaulted securities.

Just such a procedure as Mr. Garvin advocates was followed by Great Britain in connection with Germany's recent refusal of service on its bonds. The United States could not follow such a policy except in cases where it is the best customer of a defaulting nation and would not work in cases where this country has the favorable trade balance.

Textile Mills Receive Large Orders From FSRC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation has let contracts to 15 textile mills for a total of 8,557,000 yards of ticking to be used in making mattresses for distribution to the needy unemployed. Delivery will be made within 90 days. The awards include:

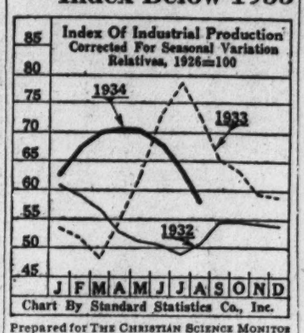
Otis Company, Ware, Mass., 132,500, and the Amoskeag Cotton Mills Company, Manchester, N. H., 2,000,000.

New Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Bond Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—A new issue of $15,000,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks' 1½ per cent debentures was offered yesterday by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent. The debentures are dated Aug. 15 and mature Dec. 15.

Industrial Output Index Below 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDUSTRIAL production is now making the least favorable comparison of the year, with the similar period a year before.

Until June the Standard Statistics index was above the 1933 figure, but for two months the trend has been down, while a year ago the 1933 peak was just being reached.

Electric Energy Output Slightly Above Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Production of electricity for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 4, dropped nearly 26,000,000 kilowatt hours from the week before to a total of 1,657,638,000 units, it was revealed in a report published today by the Edison Electric Institute. This decline, which brought the percentage increase over the corresponding week of 1933 to 0.5, compared with 1.3 the preceding week, was not a cause for concern in the industry, as it was noted that a similar decline took place in the like week for the last few years.

The largest percentage decline compared with last year is in the New England area where it shows an 8.6 per cent loss. This time a year ago the looms in the textile mills were steadily occupied in contrast to the dull situation now.

The only increases in percentage gain for the week compared with the week ending July 28 occurred in the west central and Pacific coast regions.

Gold Flows From India to London In Large Amount

Hoarded Metal of $750,000,000 Value Strengthens Basis for Recovery

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The flow of hoarded gold from British India to London, which began with England's suspension of the gold standard not quite three years ago, has now exceeded the sum of $750,000,000.

This movement of metal from the hide-aways of the East is a major factor in strengthening the financial basis for economic recovery, in the opinion of many commentators. Much of the gold has gone into the vaults of central banks where it provides the foundation for credit and currency.

When England suspended the gold standard in September, 1931, the Indian rupee, the local currency, which is tied by statute to the British pound sterling, depreciated along with the pound. The price of gold in London, meanwhile, rose steadily in direct proportion to the decline of the exchange.

These shifting prices meant the hoarders of gold in India could obtain more rupees for their metal than ever before. Since the general level of commodity prices did not keep pace at all with the depreciation of currency, sellers were the gainers in terms of their command over the materials of living.

For many generations, a goodly share of the world's gold production has gone to India, where Hindu potentates have fashioned it into trinkets or stored it away as a source of future power. Nobody knows how much gold is lost to active employment in this way, but estimates run into billions of dollars.

The movement of gold was a windfall for the British Government. It had not been foreseen when depletion of the Bank of England's gold holdings and steady selling of the pound compelled Britain to give up the traditional currency standard. But the inflow has enabled the Bank of England to rebuild its metal holdings to the highest level in history.

No Policy Change Seen in Short-term HOLC Bond Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The Treasury offering of three series of Home Owners' Loan Corporation Bonds, $50,000,000 each, to mature in two, three and four years, respectively, and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Treasury, has been viewed in some quarters as a change in Treasury policy. The issuance of short-term bonds was a surprise to many, since the Treasury has been defunding direct short-term Government obligations into longer maturities whenever possible.

Charles E. Quincey & Co. of this city sees no change in policy and thinks that this small short-term issue of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is being made to conform to some technical provisions of the Home Owners' Loan Act as amended.

In a special letter on this subject, it says:

"This act directs the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to retire and cancel its bonds as rapidly as the resources of the corporation will permit," says the letter. "The foregoing provision may be construed as making it mandatory upon the corporation to retire its bonds as rapidly as it receives principal repayments on mortgages from home owners indebted to it. Another section of the act, however, prohibits the corporation from purchasing bonus in excess of par.

"Since the Home Owners' Loan Corporation 3 per cent and 4 per cent issues have been selling at a premium, it seems a good guess that the motive for the creation of this issue of short-term bonds is to have some of the corporation's obligations running off in harmony with the principal repayments expected to be received on underlying mortgages during the next four years. The new issue of Home Owners' Loan Corporation 2¾ per cent bonds maturing Aug. 1, 1949 and redeemable in whole or in part at par after Aug. 1, will furnish the medium through which the corporation will be able to retire bonds to offset principal repayments received after this date."

WHOSE JOB . . .
Father's or Mother's?

"WHY," asked the Bachelor Uncle, "do fathers leave to mothers the job of moulding their boys during the years when a man's influence would mean so much?"

He seemed to feel that he knew the answer, and continued: "Now, take my brother, for example. His oldest boy is in college, the next in prep school, and during the summer the younger ones go off to camp. Whose job is it to see that they are equipped, to keep in touch with them, to give them comfort or advice when they need it? You've guessed it — mother's. Even though two of them are now almost men. Why should that be? He may say that he's pretty busy; but I haven't noticed that mother is exactly idle."

"Evidently you feel that, in his place, you'd do differently?"

"Here's what I think I'd do when one of them started for college, school or camp. I think I'd say: 'Boy, we're going to miss you. It's going to be a little lonesome here, evenings. If you could manage to send an occasional letter or telephone call, the same would be gratefully received. We're still interested in every little thing that concerns you—your studies, your sports, your teachers, your food, your chums, your reactions to life as you meet it.

"How about at least one letter a week to your mother, and one or two telephone calls to me here at home? I don't like to write letters in long hand, and if I dictated replies on the letterhead of the Complex Architectural and Engineering Corporation they'd sound—well, dictated. And I don't want to call you up, because I might do so at an inopportune moment.

"But why can't you call us up? You know our number. Just tell the operator to reverse the charge. Never mind if there's nothing in particular to talk about. It will be worth the cost just to hear your voice.

"And then I think I'd add something like this: 'Maybe I can still help you in your studies, although I'm pretty rusty. I don't want to do your thinking for you, but I wouldn't mind helping you do it if you find yourself confused or baffled. Your instructor may ask you for a thesis on the N. R. A. or the textile code and you may not have at hand trade association reports or trade publications such as come to my desk. I'd be glad, and a little bit flattered, if you asked me to help you.'"

"What about girls doing likewise?"

"Girls? Oh, girls will talk to their mothers, anyway. I want the boy to talk to his dad."

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the evening and night rate periods, the following typical rates are cited for a 3 minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) from

BOSTON TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.	BOSTON TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.
AUGUSTA, ME.	.75	.50	PROVINCETOWN	.35	.25
BRATTLEBORO, VT.	.50	.35	NEWARK, N. J.	.90	.60
TROY, N. Y.	.70	.50	BALTIMORE, MD.	1.40	.95
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	.60	.40	DETROIT, MICH.	2.10	1.40
PORTLAND, ME.	.55	.40	NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.	.90	.60

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Ted Black and his	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15	Irish program.....	orchestra	Phila. game.....	Organ Tones.....
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch....	"Old Jim Bridger"	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	NBC dance music.	Yankee Singers...	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00	Education news.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round..	Music; soloist.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program..	Balalaika orch....
7:00	News; Spiritual Sing-	NBC piano duo....	CBS dance music..	Reports; news.....
7:15	ers, vocal group.....	Gene and Glenn...	CBS dance music..	Organ recital.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	Song Album.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	WGY Revue.....	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Greater Boston ERA	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch..	Master of Mystery,
8:15	Choral Group.....	Steeden Orchestra	Gypsy Violin.....	dramatic sketch..
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone..	"This Day & Age";	Everett Marshall;	Arthur Fiedler Es-
8:45	Don Humbert; orch...	popular program.	soloists; orch.....	planade concert..
9:00	Edwin Franko Gold-	Town Hall To-	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:15	man and his band..	night; Fred Allen;	Orchestra, Victor	Organ recital.....
9:30	Special speaker, from	soloists; players	Kolar., conductor	Local dance music.
9:45	New York.....	and orchestra.....	from Chicago.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Eddie Duchin and his	Guy Lombardo &	Program to & from	Hughie Connor &
10:15	orchestra.....	orchestra.....	Little America.....	his orchestra
10:30	"Radiana," drama, by	"Other Americas,"	Concert ensemble..	Melody Master-
10:45	George Brown.....	E. L. Tomlinson..	Reports; music.....	pieces, con. prgm.
11:00	Reports; quartet.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Little Jack Little	Sign off.....
11:30	Don Bestor and his	Nat. Radio Forum;	and his orchestra.	
11:45	dance orchestra.....	talk from Wash..	CBS dance music..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Chairing of the Bard," old Welsh ceremony, from Neath, Wales.
11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, Address by President Roosevelt from Green Bay, Wis.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Grits and Gravy," southern mountain sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour: Cornelia Otis Skinner; Lila Lee; Robert Armstrong; Saxon Sisters; Milton Berle; Ferdinand Himmelreich, pianist.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, "Comments on Current Topics," Dr. Walter B. Pitkin.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," sketch of pioneer days in the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: Lanny Ross; Gordon and Revel; Charles Winninger; Conrad Thibault; Annette Hanshaw; Muriel Wilson; comedy skit.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Al Jolson in drama, "Stephen Foster"; Ramona; Helen Jepson; Peggy Healy; other soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood: guest soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; string trio.
10:45 WAAB, "Full Speed Ahead With a New York Police Patrol."
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Waller, conductor; soloist.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.

Military March.....Schubert
Andante from the "Surprise" Symphony.....Haydn
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades".....Offenbach
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky
St. Paul's Suite for String Orchestra.....Gustav Holst
Jig—Intermezzo—Finale (The Dargason)
Large from the Opera "Xerxes".....Handel
Solo violin: M. Gaston Elcus; harp: E. Caughey
Valse, "La Sarcarole".....Waldteufel
Bacchanale from the Opera "Faust".....Gounod

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert)—John Murray Anderson's latest experiments in stage technique—with Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Luella Gear and Frances Williams. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

MAGNOLIA—"Two Defenceless Women," a comedy by Charles Divine. Directed by William Williams. Oceanside Playhouse. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"The Second Man," a comedy by E. N. Behrman. With Earl Larimore. Beach Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Candle-light," by P. G. Wodehouse and Siegfried Geyer. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

COHASSET—"You Never Can Tell," by George Bernard Shaw. With Donald MacDonald and the South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

STOCKBRIDGE—"The Pursuit of Happiness," a comedy by Lawrence Langner. Berkshire Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Glimpses of Erin"; Merrie Melody cartoon; organ-logue; Russian travel film; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

EXETER—Wallace Beery in "Viva Villa." 3, 5:45, 8:30.

FINE ARTS—"The Film Parade," history of movie industry. 2:38, 5:18, 7:58, 10:38. Also Anna Sten in "Karamazov."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Charles Ruggles in "Friends of Mr. Sweeney." Fenway at 2:35, 4:58, 7:51, 10:04. Paramount at 9:05, 11:36 a. m., 2:11, 4:44, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Ladies Should Listen," with Edward Everett Horton.

TREMONT—John Barrymore in "Counsellor at Law." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also Spencer Tracy in "The Power and the Glory."

BOSTON—Leslie Howard in "The Lady Is Willing." 11 a. m., 1:23, 3:45, 6:05, 8:25. Also Mary Brian in E. Phillips Oppenheim's "Monte Carlo Nights."

KEITH'S—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble." Also special review of news reel pictures of Hindenburg's career. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

ORPHEUM—Myrna Loy as a war time spy in the Near East, in "Stamboul Quest." Laurel and Hardy comedy. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

UPTOWN—Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou in "The Great Flirtation." 1, 3:25, 6:15, 8:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Baby, Take a Bow."

METROPOLITAN—The Goldbergs in person on the stage. Screen feature, "The Man With Two Faces," with Edward G. Robinson. Adapted from the stage play seen at the Hollis in the spring, "The Dark Tower." 11:09, 1:43, 4:45, 7:47, 10:29.

Music

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Raffaele Martino, conductor. Free concert, North Bennet Street Industrial School. 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Sings at Fountain Square, Roxbury. G. Roberts Lunger conducts. 7:30.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Mrs. Sayward. Subject, "Landscape Paintings." 11 a. m.

Wenham Tax Rate Reduced to $16.80

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENHAM, Mass., Aug. 8—Among the low town and city tax rates in the State is that of $16.80 just announced by the local Board of Assessors. A reduction of 40 cents from last year, the rate returns to that in force in 1932.

The outstanding debt is but $16 per capita. Of the 1933 tax levy of $67,291, only $10,193 was uncollected on April 1, 1934, and there is but $1354 outstanding from 1932 assessments, which is considered by town officials to be an excellent record.

Supervisors Return To Saugus Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 8—Thirty playground supervisors with 600 local children under their supervision, who abandoned their posts a few days ago after working through July without pay, yesterday returned to their duties on the plea of parents and agreed to keep the playgrounds open through August.

Meanwhile, the town fathers and park officials will endeavor to ascertain why no salaries are being paid after Paul J. Hayes, local ERA administrator, had signed a project calling for $4000 to cover the salary costs of playgrounds for two months.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly. 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN — Saturdays, Aug. 11 and 25, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc-220m
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.
WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.
GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Rural Aid Studied In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8—Rehabilitation work in New Hampshire rural districts is to receive serious study, with the aid of a grant from Washington.

A study will be made to find how many persons can be taken off relief rolls to become self-supporting on farms. Part of the money will be used to furnish assistants to county home demonstration agents, to aid in canning instruction for those now growing subsistence gardens.

A third phase of the program will give opportunity for a few on relief to help manufacture cotton-filled bed comforters out of waste cotton, the bedding to be distributed to others in need.

Wood-Working Plant To Open in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine, Aug. 8—The Berst-Forster-Dixfield Company of New York City, operators of a chain of wood-working and novelty factories throughout the country, will establish a branch at Woodland Junction, nine miles from Calais, this fall, on the site of the old saw mill of the St. Croix Paper Company.

About 50 will be employed during September, October and November and the mill will reopen in the spring for a six months' run. If conditions are found to be satisfactory, the plant will be enlarged and employ between 150 and 200 persons. Both men and women are employed by the firm, the ratio being about two men to one woman.

U. of New Hampshire To Entertain Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 8 — New Hampshire is going to have more abandoned farms next week. Farm homes will be shut tight for four days beginning Tuesday, while the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week program draws its hundreds of devotees to the University of New Hampshire here.

The four-day program has been planned for everyone, with instruction and discussion on such varying things as "Sweets to end the meal," "Making the chickens support the family," "Design for leisure" and "Giving old furniture the air of respectability." There will be a wood-chopping contest, of course, and a garden tour.

House Built of Bridge Carries Ignored Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEBSTER, N. H., Aug. 8—This town boasts a resident who doesn't have to obey all the signs she sees. In a house belonging to Miss Jessie E. Pearson is a sign reading, "This bridge closed by order of the court."

The bridge is now her house, and thereby hangs a tale. Several years ago Miss Pearson came into possession of some property with a usable foundation already installed. Up the road was a condemned covered bridge. So what did Miss Pearson do but have the bridge taken apart, shortened, and reërected on her foundation.

Now it serves as her summer home. It has witnessed a wedding, and, because of its peculiar location, provoked a poet to verse.

Check by Aaron Burr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Me., Aug. 8—A local resident possesses what is presumably a very rare and possibly very valuable check. It is 141 years old. It was drawn on the Bank of New York, which is still in existence, and is signed by Aaron Burr. The old paper is made out to Aaron Willimas, or bearer, and is dated 1793.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS, big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment; 21 folders, gift wrappings; every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-30, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards: big commissions; mother-pearl, parchment, thread weave 21-folder assortment; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. L. E. ROSS, 202 Vesey, New York.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

SALESMAN carrying well known line Irish Linens to department and specialty stores in New England and New York State is desirous of carrying suitable additional line. Write Box R-11 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

CREST REALTY CO.
9411-25 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California CR. 5153
EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Denver for Los Angeles—A delightful English, 10 large rooms, lovely gardens; cost $40,000, clear; want home in L. A., Hollywood or Beverly Hills.

8 rooms, beautifully furnished, finest res. district Tulsa, Okla.; want home in L. A.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Income, 3-story, 3-family apt. house; want L. A. income or house.

Delightful home Long Island, N. Y.—16 rooms, beautifully furn., orientals, Chickering player-piano, etc., modern every detail, only 22 miles N. Y. City; want L. A. or Beverly Hills home.

Many beautiful homes from $5000 to $650,000. Rentals $50 to $2000.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

Country home, 18 acres, 20 miles from Los Angeles, out of the fog and frost, 5 lakes, un-money-maker today with unlimited possibilities—trout resort with boating, etc.; is a profitable limited water supply; would make wonderful ties of enhancing income.

13½ acres bearing avocados 4 to 20 years old bearing all-year-round, 5-room house and Calif.; crops have brought as high as $1700 lovely view; 2 miles from center of Monrovia, garage, all city improvements, in the hills, a year; forced to sell; only $6800; a real value. Consult our Agricultural and Building Department. We finance your building.

240-ACRE irrigated ranch, well equipped, modern 6-room bungalow; near State Capitol; very reasonable. H. B. MARCUM Route A Helena, Mont.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO, at the Water Tower, just north of the "Loop"—Attractive rooms at $1.00 per person; week and group rates. MRS. B. STEPHENSON, 841 North Michigan Avenue.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Ye Rose Bugalow, 496 Phillip Street, 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Large sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD. Com. 7862.

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington Avenue, S-3—Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent; transians or students. A. M. Newport.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

SALESWOMAN WANTED

Socially known woman to show to mothers of her acquaintance, by appointment only, models of exquisite handmade dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; liberal commission. MARY MOORE. Box 156. Davenport, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BEAVER LAKE, DERRY, N. H.—5-room shore log cabin in pines, Aug. and Sept.; electricity, running water, fireplace, telephone, garage, boat, screened porch. GRANT G. BENSON, Box 343, Derry, N. H.

BUNGALO VILLAGE
NEWFOUND LAKE, BRISTOL, N. H.
A restful vacation resort. Modern cabins; room and board. Booklet B-15.

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Directly on ocean, front, attractive rooms; reasonable. BENNETT, 1041 Ocean front near Indian Ave.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE—Two sleeping rooms; cottage completely furnished, including bedding and table linen; overlooks harbor; good fishing; owner has motor boat; near stores and post office; boat daily from Rockland; rent $50 per month. Address MRS. L. CONARY, Swans Island, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; loving atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses near by; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

SEWING—Plain dresses, children's dresses, alterations; also hats remodeled; in and out of house. 206 Huntington Ave., Boston. Circle 8295.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

DEPENDABLE SERVICE—Help furn. on short notice; spec. in colored help. BRAXTON'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 565 Columbus Ave., Boston. Com. 8155.

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N Y C Worth. 2-2080

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

Avoid the September Rush
Rent Your Apartment Now!

Fenway 105-109 Peterborough st. 1-4 rooms, elevator. Free refrigeration. Janitor. Circle 5761; elevated bus service to door to and from Kenmore and Mass. stations.

572-574 Huntington av. 1-3 rooms with dinettes, free refrigeration, elevator, janitor. Garrison 9415.

10 Museum rd. 1-3 rooms. Free refrigeration, elevator. Janitor. GAR. 9847.

Cambridge 1201 Mass. av. FREE electricity and parking. Janitor. University 10134.

Allston 1127 Commonwealth av. 1-3 rooms. Free refrigeration, elevator, janitor. Algonquin 9653.

1 to 6 Ashford Court. Quiet neighborhood. 7 rooms, refrigeration, janitor. Stadium 2038.

20 to 24 Royce Rd. Modern 6 and 7 rooms, refrigeration, janitor. Algonquin 9653.

Hyde Park 1338-1342 River st. 3 and 4 large rooms, near cars and trains, janitor. Hyde Park 1589.

These buildings have careful management and modern, renovated apartments.

Harris Poorvu
10 State St., Boston Laf. 3414

Newly Decorated
Kitchenette Apartments
APARTMENT WING
Hotel Kenmore
Commonwealth Ave. at Kenmore Square
BOSTON
A convenient place to live.

Available for immediate occupancy—Two and three-room apartments; cheerful outlook; quiet and sunny; elec. ref., good closet space. Either furnished or unfurnished. Priced from $60 up; furnished slightly higher. Your inspection invited. Call Ken. 2770. MISS SPAULDING or MR. WITNEY.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

BOSTON, 128 Newbury St.—Two small apartments, one furnished with kitchenette, and one unfurnished.

CHESTNUT HILL
Flowers and Shrubs
Brookline—Exclusive apartment, 6 rooms and maid's, near Cricket Club station; $85. Call ALLAN McKISSOCK, 136 Middlesex Road, Longwood 4868.

ENJOY ECONOMY!

Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.

PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Newly remodeled upper 5-room apartment, all conveniences; desirable location; near trains and trolleys; oil heat and continuous hot water provided; adults; references required. Tel. Parkway 0790.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, newly decorated, electric refrigeration and radio. Schuyler 4-5943 before 10 o'clock.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet for year, furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, dinette, all modern equipment. 20 Chapel St. Write MRS. M SPRAGUE, New London, N. H.

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1423.

FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR—FURRIERS

AUGUST FUR SALE—20% REDUCTION. REPAIRING, RESTYLING AT LOW SUMMER PRICES. 165 TREMONT ST. BOSTON, 3D FL.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALES MANAGER wanted, experienced in handling wholesale pastry and package cake route men in New Jersey, also soliciting business; state experience, salary desired. Write Box P-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

10-ROOM house, 2 baths, suitable 2 families; 3 miles from town; excellent lot—flowers, shrubs, fruit trees; all improvements; 200 feet front on main highway; $9500. Address MRS. W. H. ROBB, New Providence, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTONVILLE MASSACHUSETTS — Home owner, going away for year or two; single 6 rooms, 2 baths, 1-car garage; 2 minutes Christian Science church and near other churches, 1 minute Newton High and other schools, 8 minutes to main line Boston & Albany, 7 miles from Boston; newly decorated, an ideal home for a family. Telephone Newton North 1889-W. MRS. JAMES A. BEEBE, 40 Clyde Street, Newtonville, Mass.

INSURANCE

Insurance and Annuities
HAROLD B. RUPERT
20% saved on Fire Insurance past 75 years
Hub. 7670 BOSTON Blu. 4809

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 284 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO.
100 Boylston St., Boston—Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry. Appraiser of Jewels, Estate 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Tel. Ken. 1423.

PRINTING

ANYTHING: church work; moderate prices; helpful service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Algonquin 4-6147.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave. Tel. 7916.

EAGLE REST—LAKE WARAMAUG
Lafayette Blvd.—New Preston, Conn.
Long established country inn in Litchfield Hills; 1000 feet elevation; convenient to church, theatres, lake; well-balanced menu; reasonable rates; write for booklet.

LUDLOW, VT., Locust Hill Inn, Coolidge Highway, Route 103—Transient and permanent guests; 150 acres in mountain lake region; swimming, tennis, saddle horses available nearby; special family rates. MRS. HELEN J. BARTON. Tel. 164-2.

REAL ESTATE

Cape Cod
Yarmouth

Garage and Filling Station (in operation), ten acres land, 455 feet frontage on State Highway Route 6. Owner unable to operate—must be sold. Price $1200. Terms can be arranged.

LOUIS A. BYRNE
Dennisport, Massachusetts

FOR SALE—Attractive country home, all furnished, 14 miles from Boston; 8 rooms and bath, electric lights, electric range and refrigeration; 10 acres of land, large barn includes garage and shop. Tel. Ken. 5004 (Boston).

FOR SALE—New five-room house on the water, Randall Bay, Freeport; boating, bathing and fishing, summer or all year. GEORGE H. METZER, 104-11 211th Court, Bellaire, N. Y. Tel. Missouri 7-1076.

FOR SALE—12-acre town farm, 7-room house, electric lights, kitchen pump, outbuildings; town water available; 5 minutes to store; price $2600. MRS. LAURA WYMAN, South Coventry, Conn.

FOR SALE—Parcel of land on Beach Road in Centerville, Town of Barnstable, Mass.; price attractive. MRS. E. W. MORRIS, Wheaton Inn, Norton, Mass.

FOR SALE — Small ten-room house, three baths and garage; Back Bay section, near river. O-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—6-room colonial house, built last year; first floor lavatory, oil burner, play room; $8500. Address Box A-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ON ROUTE 134, DENNIS, MASS.—Ten acres bordering on pond; seven-room house with two fireplaces; good condition; well furnished; fine soil. As summer place or farm. Apply to M. J. MORRIS, 668 Main Street, Hyannis, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Pleasant room and board for business couple, $8 each; also room and board for elderly person. ASP. 7348.

HOME in country with beautiful surroundings wishes ladies, Christian Scientists; good board; $10 a week. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MAGNOLIA, MASS.
HESPERUS VILLA
ROOMS BY DAY OR WEEK
PRIVATE BATHS MODERATE PRICES
MRS. MAUD ROGERS TEL. MAGNOLIA 1480

PLEASANT VIEW, Mattapoisett, Mass.—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; near-by swimming, golf; on Route No. 6; watch for the sign. MRS. J. D. DUNSEITH. Tel. 1.

SPEND week-ends at Lake Winnepesaukee, at Masonecrest, on Route 11, Shore Road; most attractive guest rooms; $1.00 per person. R. F. D. 4, Laconia, N. H.

TOURISTS—Pleasant rooms, bath, parking garage, ocean bathing at THE QUIET HOUSE, 4 Nelson St., Plymouth, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Large room, 4 windows, view of The Mother Church. Apt. 18, 8 Cumberland Street, elevator; Kenmore 9320 before 10 A. M. and evenings.

BOSTON—Light, airy, attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park. M. PEAKES, 193 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON, Apt. 9, 8 Cumberland St., Com. 6192—Attractively furn. rooms; elevator; tourists $1 each; 5 min. The Mother Church. ANDERSON.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL, Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, airy rooms; permanent or transient; rates reasonable. MISS COTTLE. Comm. 4263.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St.—Desirable rooms in quiet home, permanent or transient; privileges. COM. 9109.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Select rooms, elevator service. MRS. ELLIS. Telephone Com. 9115.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms in quiet house for visitors or permanent guests; a real home; piazza; kitchenette rooms also. Longwood 3775.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 368 Marlborough Rd.—Small single room, clean, quiet home; porch; 10 min. beach, 2 min B. M. T. Phone BU 2-3493.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Large south room, homelike; garage; near stations; suitable business woman or couple. Quackenbush, 749 Storer Avenue, New Rochelle 6016M.

N. Y. CITY, 905 West End Ave. (104th)—Beautiful outside room with private bath, $8.00; no other roomers. (Apt. 91.)

N. Y. C.—Spacious, 4 windows facing park; medium, light room; no other guests. 333 Central Park West, Apartment 112.

OCEAN FRONT, only 11 miles from Boston—One or two connecting rooms with private lavatory and toilet for 1 or 2 gentlemen or mature couple; breakfast optional; garage; references. Call Breakers 6490 evenings, or write Box A-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICIAN—20 years' experience light and power wiring and maintenance work; will go out of town. E. R. KENRICK, 769 Main St., Malden; tel. 6561-W (Mass.).

SECRETARY OR SALES REPRESENTATIVE, 35, married, 6 years' specialty selling, 8 years as secretary, 4 years' general office experience. J. H. MEIER, South Jamesport, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN—Bus. training, practical exp., wishes clerical pos. with future. FRANCIS FORE, 251 Lexington Ave., East Lansdowne, Pa. Madison 1657-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSE MOTHER—Thoroughly experienced in private school and institutional work; capable, constructive and well equipped; go anywhere. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

WOMAN—With boy, 10, desires pos. as housekeeper; small family; Christian Scientists pref. M. C. BURY, 393 So. Center St., Orange, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

Refreshing Camp Life May Be Yours at
AN ADULT AND FAMILY CAMP on Cape Cod

From August 24th on, the facilities of this well equipped educational camp are offered to adults and their families. Small plain cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes with private beach, wholesome food. $15 per week.
Sea Pines, Brewster, Mass.

SEA GULL LODGE, EAST SANDWICH
CAPE COD, MASS.
Room and board for few more guests, $15-$25 per week; mod. home on shore, private family; exclusive, refined atmosphere; bathing, boating, fishing; meet trains. E. K. NORCROSS.

WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO instruction by experienced, successful teacher in private boarding school; compensation relative to requirements. Write Box H-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TRUCKING

L. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston St. Boston Han. 3121.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's August Furniture Sale
Starts August 6

Visitors and residents alike will find a magnificent assortment of quality Furniture at prices that have been radically reduced for the August Furniture Sale.

Whether you need a single piece or furniture for an entire house, be sure and see our values.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

DORRAINE CLEANERS

PLANT—1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE
BRANCH—37 S. TENN AVENUE
BERTHA LEES Dial 4-5548

HARPER METHOD
(Authorized Shop)
Shampoo—Marcel and Permanent Waving
Facials and Manicuring
132 S. VIRGINIA AVE. (at Hotel Morton)

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

BLOOMFIELD

A. HENRY STRUBBE
*HOME MADE ICE CREAM and FIN

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
POULTRY
Fruit—Vegetables
Delicious Home-Baked Goods
29 West 7th Street Phone 23-637

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's Fur Coats "1935" Style Sale $59.50

Kitchen's Tire Service
"WE are equipped to render SERVICE surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1902 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. EIGHTH STREET Phone 24-064

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

Ford E. O'Dell
Jeweler
107 WEST 9TH ST. PHONE 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

HARRISBURG
VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

Dependable Guaranteed Clothes
DOUTRICHS
ALWAYS RELIABLE

The Well Dresser Calls
HAROLDS VALETERIA
Cleaners and Dyers
3407 DERRY STREET PHONE 5233

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
Mixed Salted Nuts ..... 89c Lb.
Salted Peanuts ..... 30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates ..... 60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W
FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
Phone TENNESSEE 3000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.
A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6026 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9223
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

PITTSBURGH
Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 622

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING
Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

WAGNER'S
Shoe Repair Shop
This place is a Home of Satisfaction
19 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

Semi-Annual Clearance
Sale in All Departments
"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK
632 PENN ST. READING, PA.

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Our own make famous Butter Creams at a lb. mailed anywhere.
None better at any price.

Betty McCoy
Beauty Operator
Personal Service Rendered at Your Home
For appointment Dial 40129 before 10 a. m.

Mobilgas, Mobiloil, U. S. Tires
Blue Seal Stations
Specialized Service
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
At lower summer prices
DIAL 34761 1114 Allegheny Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET
Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911

Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST. READING PA

SCRANTON
Store-Wide Clearance
at Still Greater Reductions!
AUGUST brings the lowest price levels of the year for the quality apparel which we feature exclusively in Scranton. Men's and boys' clothing, furnishings and shoes . . . girls' and women's dresses as well as women's shoes are now offered at the maximum savings. Shop and save here in August.
SAMTERS

PITTSBURGH
Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
Now showing New and Attractive Fall Hats
Moderately Priced
121 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY
Busch Bonded
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Gunranteed Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

F. & M. Challis
601 Blackburn Ave.
HAND KNIT DRESSES—
Domestic and Imported Yarns $35.00 to $75.00
HATS Knit and Made to Order $6.00 and up

Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Cocomalt

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK CREAM EGGS BUTTER
"KRE-MEL" Dessert
426 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 434

Try HERZBRUN'S
for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
FINE TAILORING
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289
601 BEAVER STREET

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

Lucas Meat Market
"Q-U-A-L-I-T-Y" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Chickens
Delivery Service
511 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 211

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. Drynan & Sons

SWARTHMORE
DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Clifford M. Rumsey
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

ICE
210 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 894

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

UPPER DARBY
New Way Laundry Inc.
4800 ASPEN STREET
Philadelphia and Suburban Collections and Deliveries
Phone Baring 6164
BLVD 2525 "Smiling Service"
STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

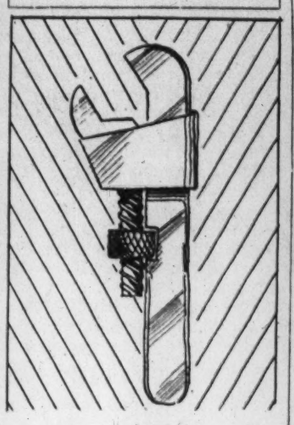
DELCO
The Simplified Oil Burner
ASSOCIATED HEATING ENGINEERS
7011 Garrett Road Phone Boulevard 2277

WILKINSBURG
THE VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving. All Branches of Beauty Culture
Licensed Operators.
Room 207, 800 Woods St. Phone PE-8417

CARRS AIR CLEANED COAL
Penhurst 1600
Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

Daily Features

With the Inventors



New-Angle Wrench

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN an ordinary wrench is not above improvement, as this new one, recently patented by Edward Tilston, of London, would indicate (U. S. Patent No. 1966773). The jaws open upward from the handle, instead of going off at the usual right angle, accommodating the wrench to bolts in difficult corners.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"SIBERIAN SAMOYEDS LOOKING THINGS OVER." For this picture the background is excellent. You will note that there are no strong highlights to detract from the main point of interest. There is just sufficient detail in the black so that it is not opaque. In fact the background is so subordinate to the dogs that you are not aware of it—which is ideal. In the original, the dogs are sitting on a bench. The legs and cross pieces were such as to detract from the picture, also resulting in too much foreground. For reproduction these were eliminated.

"Prize Winning English Bulldogs." The alternate panels and cracks in this background detract from the dogs. Any decided pattern should be avoided. In increasing the contrast for reproduction, some of the detail has been lost. The print was lacking in tone separation.

"Collie Aristocrats of Tomorrow." The rather clever way in which the maker has made use of the fence as a support weakens the point of interest. Here again the alternate pickets and dark spaces draw the attention from the dogs. The pose is very attractive; and, except for the one strong highlight in the background, is correct. The foreground could be improved by trimming the print close to the dogs' paws.

It is understood that grouping of animals, as in these pictures, is difficult. There is little opportunity to make conditions, and composition must be neglected.

In Lighter Vein

The First Turn

"Do you remember when we first met in the revolving doors at the post office?"

"Yes, but that wasn't the first time we met."

"Well, no; but that's where we began going around together."

The Compliment

She: "Anybody would think that I was nothing but a cook in this household!"

He: "Not after eating a meal here!"—*Toronto Orange Sentinel.*

A Grocer's Note to a Bridegroom

Young man, when 2 R 1, U C,
Y, grocery bills oft' double B;
I'd like some V's 4 bill 2 date,
Not I O U's 4 what U 8.

Baby Talk

"Is that a dray horse you have there?"

"No, it's a brown horse, and stop your baby talk!"—*Public Service News.*

Pardon Us

Frosh: "What a fine statue that is! It's alabaster, isn't it?"

Soph: "No, that's Aphrodite."—*Colgate Banter.*

Who Else?

Teacher: "Try this sentence: 'Take the cow out of the lot.' What mood?"

Pupil: "The cow."—*Outlook.*

Today's Limerick

In school Isabelle was quite dumb.
When the teacher would give her a sumb,
She would not even try
For she knew her reply
Would be wrong. So she wisely kept mumb.

Dog Day With the Monitor Camera Club

Siberian Samoyeds Looking Things Over

Prize-Winning English Bulldogs

Collie Aristocrats of Tomorrow

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Today's Pictures Came From the Following (Top to Bottom): © Carl A. Hoffmann, Owatonna, Minn.; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; August Kahn, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. Scroggins

The Great Pigeon Census

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"I SAY," said R. P. Scroggins, Boston Common's noted squirrel, standing erect before Fib, the sparrow chief, and Florrie, the pompous pigeon, "I say, I think that we should be taking a pigeon count." Florrie winked with such rapidity with her wink-eye that it was impossible to tell whether it was closed or open. Fib darted into the air with no little vim and came back with fully as much.

"Florrie says," said Fib in his high little voice, "that what you want to do is to take a pigeon census."

Scroggins thrust one paw behind his wing-tail coat and held it there long enough for anyone standing by to note the strong resemblance to his Grandfather Scroggins, one of the best-known squirrel orators in all Boston's history. "I say," said he, "that what I want to do is count the pigeons. I've seen them come and I've seen them go. I've seen pigeons settle on Tremont Street near the big fountain in such numbers that some people have said there were thousands. I've seen pigeons flying over the Common in such numbers that some people—at least I heard Squiffletree say—there must be hundreds." Here the venerable squirrel took his paw out from behind his coat and held it before him in a striking and effective gesture. "What I want to know is this—are there hundreds or are there thousands?"

Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Counting the Pigeons

Florrie winked slowly but regularly with one eye. "You want to take a census," she said.

Scroggins smiled at his old friend most politely. "I want to count the pigeons."

Fib hopped from one to the other, peering first into Scroggins' face and then into Florrie's. "Can't you see, Florrie?" said the conciliatory sparrow. "Mr. Scroggins wants to count them."

"Quite so," said Scroggins benevolently. "And she says 'take a census.'" The noted squirrel smiled and beamed as though Florrie now would see clearly. She winked. "Well, it's one and the same thing," she said. "Go ahead and count them. But to me it'll be a census just the same."

Scroggins bowed. "Very well," he said. "Now that's settled, let's begin counting."

They stood on top of the little building which is over the entrance to the subway. Scroggins looked upon the pigeons below and used his cane as a sort of pointer as he checked off—"twenty—thirty — forty — fifty" and finally with great effort, reached a hundred. "It's hard," he said to Fib, "because they move so much."

Fib said he'd fix that, so with great speed he spread among the pigeons and asked them to be still, which they did. Scroggins counted and counted, first with one paw and then with another. He got up to three hundred and was moving along smoothly when suddenly a great clatter arose from an airplane passing overhead. The pigeons forgot all about being counted and rushed into the air, flying hither and thither with apparently no idea of their destination.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins, mopping his brow. "Just as I was getting along so well too!" Fib offered to bring the scattered pigeons together again but Scroggins decided, amid much winking by Florrie, that it wasn't necessary.

"I was up to three hundred. There were a lot still to be counted, but not so many as I already had counted. So I think the matter is settled. I've had my count. Florrie's had her great census. We may not know how many there are to the last pigeon. But we do know there aren't thousands—just hundreds."

"Which makes neither sense nor census," Florrie said more to herself than to the world, but Scroggins heard her and smiled his approval. There is nothing a Scroggins loves better than a pun—unless it is two puns.

"Neither sense nor census," he said, and I laughed and laughed. "Very good indeed, Florrie. Very good indeed."

Quotation for Today

STONE walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.

—LOVELACE

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Healthful, healthy (E. R. G.)—"Healthful" suggests "conducive to health," as "a healthful state of mind." "Healthy" denotes "having good health," as "a healthy child." Avoid, therefore, expressions such as "He has all the earmarks of being healthful"; "The Southwest is a healthy place to live," etc. Transpose the adjectives in the two statements for correct use.

How to Address a Mayor (M. T. N.)—The etiquette of letter writing seems to show a preference for the following:

The Honorable John Doe
Mayor of the City of Doeville
City Hall, Doeville, Massachusetts
My dear Mr. Mayor: (or Sir:)

"His Excellency," "Your Excellency," etc., in American usage, are reserved mainly for ambassadors.

Gabrilowitsch ("Teacher")—The name of the Russian pianist is pronounced with principal stress on the third syllable, *Ga-brih-luv'-ich* (*a* as in ask, *u* and each *i* short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Der Fuehrer (R. J.)—This title (also "Führer"), enjoyed by Herr Hitler, means, "the leader, guide." Sound it *Fueh'-rer* (pronounce the *ue* by first forming the mouth and throat to sound short *u*, endeavoring then to utter short *e*; second *e* as in *maker*).

"Unvoiced th" (several inquirers, who point out that this department recently stated that both *th*'s in "*thither*" were "voiced" as in "*then*," not "unvoiced" as in "*this*")—"This" was inadvertently printed instead of "thin."

Brevities

Humorist: The chambermaids at a newly opened hotel in a town in the Midlands have instructions from the management to sing cheerfully at their work. In all other respects, however, the guests receive every consideration.

Los Angeles Times: Time-saving suggestion: If you let correspondence accumulate long enough, it doesn't seem to need answering.

Detroit Free Press: You can also judge people by the congressman they keep.

Humph! Little Dogs up There!

Chester A. Vought, Taft, Calif., Crashes the Gates of the Monitor Camera Club With This Picture of a German Shepherd Dog.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Etching Hardware

A YOUNG man who had gained some knowledge of chemistry at school, heard two workmen arguing one day about the ownership of a hatchet. Remembering that with a mixture of muriatic acid (one ounce) and nitric acid (one-half ounce), he could write on metals by letting the acids eat into the surface a little way, he procured a bottle of this, some beeswax, and an alcohol lamp.

Going to factories and buildings under construction, he offered to write names on tools. He first covered the surface with melted wax, which hardens quickly, then wrote through it with a sharp pointed instrument, and filled the letters with the acid. After letting the acid stand twenty minutes or so, he washed it all off, and delighted the workers with their names cleanly cut into the metals. J. F. G.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Women and the Baby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Owensmouth, Calif.

OWENSMOUTH is the center of an extensive irrigation project, and near it is situated a camp through which the flow of water is regulated and diverted into various channels, as the necessity may arise. Here are employed a number of women, who rarely leave the place, because their duties with the pressure gauges and compiling work keep them there day in and day out.

Because of its inaccessibility and great distance from any large community the camp has few visitors; but it chanced that last spring the married sister of the superintendent, with her husband and young baby, motored down to the camp from the city.

Now, babies have a universal appeal in any locality or gathering; but this particular baby created such a stir among the women of the camp, who did not see half a dozen strangers from the outside in the course of a year, that the mother and father had a difficult time making their departure. The women insisted on carrying the baby, watching it when it slept, feeding it, and being attentive in a thousand and one ways.

Without betraying the motive, she has made several trips back to the camp with the baby, although it is a hard place to get to, and the conveniences of life are not any too well supplied. Yet she is repaid when she sees the genuine pleasure which these visits give the women of the camp.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Chemosh

"CHEMOSH" was the name given to the national deity of the Moabites, who are occasionally described as the "people of Chemosh," as in an early Hebrew poem recorded in Numbers 21:27-30.

Acting under the unfortunate influence of his Moabite wives (I Kings 11:1), Solomon is said to have erected near Jerusalem "a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab" (vs. 7); and the cruel and pagan rites associated with the worship of this deity seem to have been rife in the days of Manasseh (II Kings 21).

It is, however, refreshing to record that, acting under the influence of the laws of Deuteronomy (cf. Deut. 12:29-31), the good King Josiah did away with the "high places" which Solomon and his successors had erected, and made a determined and apparently successful effort to stamp out the evil practices connected with them (II Kings 23:13ff.).

Daily Anecdote

Sic Transit Gloria Mundi

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DANIEL WEBSTER, at the height of his career, made a pilgrimage to the place of his birth in New Hampshire. He took the stage at Concord, and found he had an elderly gentleman as a traveling companion. Webster learned that the man lived in Salisbury, near where he was born, and asked him if he had ever known Captain Webster.

"Surely I did," replied the native. "The captain was a brave and good man, sir. Nobly did he fight for us with General Stark, at Bennington."

"Did he have any children?" inquired Mr. Webster.

"Oh, yes. There was Ezekiel and Daniel."

"And what has become of them?"

"Why, Ezekiel, he was a powerful man, sir. I have heard him plead in court often. Yes, sir, he was a powerful man."

"And what became of Daniel?" asked Mr. Webster.

"Daniel—Daniel? Why Daniel is a lawyer, I believe, down Boston way, somewhere."

The Adventures of Waddles—Circus Day

By THE HAGERS

I CALLED UP TED, BUT HE WAS OUT; AND JOSEPH TEAL WAS NOT ABOUT.
JACK SPOONBILL IS NOT HOME! WHY SAY, CAN THIS BE SOME BIG HOLIDAY?
THE JOKE'S ON ME; I QUITE FORGOT IT'S CIRCUS DAY. JUST WATCH ME TROT!
CIRCUS TODAY
I'M JUST IN TIME APPARENTLY; THEY HAD BUT ONE SEAT—LEFT FOR ME.
TICKETS BIG SHOW

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Green vs. Millikan

HARD on the heels of a warning from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that unless industry provides more employment government may be obliged to take over the processes of production, comes a contrary warning from Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology, who declares that the United States already has gone too far toward paternalism and that disaster lies that way.

Is America really destined to embrace the philosophy and régime of what Dr. Millikan—using a more inclusive term than Socialism or Communism—called stateism? Or is the hour of reaction near? Unquestionably there are strong forces, of circumstances, of human nature, of reason and of seeming public necessity, pushing in both directions.

It is a persuasive picture that Mr. Green paints when he describes the failure of private industry to provide employment for more than 10,000,000 persons or to provide goods for what he asserts is a waiting market. Many a sales manager, of course, would like to be shown some of this market; and recent strike records raise a question when Mr. Green says, "Our toilers can be depended upon to stick to their tasks if they are permitted access to the machines."

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that an economic theory which relies solely on the impulsion of self-interest has shown itself somewhat lacking when so many willing workers go hungry unless fed at public expense.

It is not clear that Mr. Green welcomes the prospect of socialization which he raises. Probably he realizes that if government took over industry it would brook no more real, independent labor union activity than exists in Italy or Russia. The growing hold of government upon industry in the United States is illustrated, not only in power projects and NRA regulation, but also in government participation in banks and in the substitution of federal for private credit to farmers, home owners, railroads and manufacturers.

* * *

One may easily protest, then, with Dr. Millikan against a tendency toward "government ownership and operation of everything" if it "weakens self-reliance, discourages private initiative, diminishes opportunity, stimulates bonus marches," and so forth. Yet in reply to Dr. Millikan's traditional denunciation of government operation as inefficient, there not only is some contrary evidence, but the collectivist may point to idle plants and inquire if there is any inefficiency greater than total inaction.

The upshot would seem to be that actual initiative and energy will take over the field, from whatever sector they may arise. Heads of industry argue, and with some reason, that enterprise on their part has been repressed by the very officialdom which often berates them for inactivity and by the uncertainties involved in political remedies. But are these vicissitudes more forbidding than the storms at sea or the Indian scalping parties an earlier generation of American traders braved? The surest answer to stateism is a resurgence of private enterprise on its own feet.

If the will to provide for humanity's needs is stronger in the political leadership than in the financial leadership—well, what? Or if labor groups or consumers' coöperatives are willing to shoulder the risks of productive enterprise, then may come fulfillment of the forecast recently attributed by Donald R. Richberg to Owen D. Young, "The time will come when the workers will essentially control industry, using capital as a tool."

But if that time comes, workers will learn that an inescapable accompaniment to any portion of control is responsibility—responsibility for contracts, for keeping the peace and for losses as well as profits. America may be in some such transition. During the explorative and developmental period capital seemed all-important. In the more settled era that seems to have arrived, human wealth may take precedence over property, and where capital once hired labor, labor may hire capital, perhaps through the intermediary of government financing.

* * *

The precedents for such procedure are not encouraging. Too many display the results Dr. Millikan deplores by coddling the people into such a dependence upon the bounty of the state that they conclude personal effort is no longer necessary. The risk of this is illustrated in a computation that 7,538,836 persons, with as many more dependents, draw their livelihood wholly or partly from the Government.

It is evident that the quality needed to make the wheels turn round, whether it is asked from private capital, industrial management, organized labor or government operation, is initiative. This has generally come from capital or from struggling genius, but it is not infallibly associated with either wealth or poverty or with government position.

In general, initiative has been found to come to the front most readily where opportunity was freest. It cannot be conferred by birth or official edict, for it springs from wells deep within the individual and from his relationship to his Maker. It cannot really cease to exist, for its origins are eternal. Where well-motivated initiative goes with proper responsibility it deserves encouragement and reward, whether in private industry or public service. But the long experience of the race indicates that the largest gains follow the greatest freedom of individual rather than governmental enterprise.

"Purging" and "Politics"

CITIZENS of democracies, wearied with continual "playing of politics," the pulling and pushing of officeholders or would-be officeholders, are often tempted to believe these things are much better handled in dictatorships.

Mussolini's method, for instance, in his latest purging of the Fascist Party, seems to have a neatness and dispatch frequently lacking in countries which have such awkward things as free speech and opposition parties. Signor Leandro Arpinati, former Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs, and called less than two years ago Il Duce's "right-hand man," has been expelled from the Fascist Party and sent for five years to enjoy the comforts of one of Italy's prison islands. Twenty other prominent Fascisti from Bologna Province were also expelled.

Just like that! Some formalities were observed, of course. Signor Arpinati was arrested and apparently sentenced by a court. But there were no tiresome delays, no public debates about alternative national policies, no legislative logrolling, no biting criticisms in the newspapers, no need to answer opposition attacks. The whole matter was very quickly and quietly disposed of. Apparently under this system "politics" have been adjourned.

But have they? Was not the expulsion itself evidence of politics, of efforts to adjust a difference of opinions? Does anyone imagine that the clash of many minds, the maneuvering for personal power, the intrigues for influence cease when democratic forms of government are abandoned? It seems so simple to leave decisions to dictators. But even dictators must have advisers and administrators to whom many decisions must be intrusted.

Recent history well illustrates the fact that choice of policy and personal ambition soon develop factions if not parties among the dictator's own followers. Mussolini has repeatedly purged his party. Two years ago Signor Augusto Turati, who for five years was secretary of the Fascist Party, was summarily dropped from membership in the Grand Council. Time after time Mussolini has juggled the Cabinet posts in some maneuver of internal party politics. When Dino Grandi and Italo Balbo grew too large, he found ways to get them out of their posts and out of Rome.

In Germany the Brown Shirt purge of June 30 was a more drastic result of "politics" within Chancellor Hitler's own party. Russia has witnessed repeated exhibitions of the same difficulty. Trotzky nearly caused a schism and today Stalin is the only member of the original Politbureau which engineered the Bolshevist revolution remaining in power. Lenin is the only one who has passed on. Issues—nonetheless political because they were not settled by public debate or elections—have eliminated all the rest.

Politics are not abolished by dictatorships. They are merely driven underground. They become quicker, but also more dangerous. The process of adjusting divergent interests within the state cannot be abolished. That process is politics. It may be carried on by free elections or by court intrigue, but carried on it must be. Perhaps if those who have chosen democracy would recognize that the essential function of politics must somehow be performed, they would be less ready to believe that they can escape all politics. The choice is not between politics and no politics, but between two kinds of politics.

"No Work—No Eat"

WHEN the city manager of Portland, Maine, observed able-bodied men sitting idly, while receiving $2 a day relief money, and with the city needing work done, he took his courage in both hands and demanded that the civic boarders should do something in return for their doles.

At once a howl of protest arose from the "Portland Relief Workers' Protective Association." From the Midwest echoed a growing opinion that "it's time this country is waking up" to the fact that "loafers are bragging they get more out of relief than they would out of a couple days' work a week." In other parts of the country, it was reported, much graft and patronage have been sheared from relief rolls. Just the other day a Brooklyn man who had received $1359 in relief was arrested when authorities found he had a fifty-acre farm and stable of horses!

Two systems of eliminating relief graft are in use. Methods of tracking down offenders are being tried, with some salutary effects. The alternative is to revive a realization that the public purse is not a bottomless "horn of plenty," open to all able to get a hand in. Relief is the benevolent hand of 100,000,000 neighbors giving a lift. Recipients of aid must learn that relief is not a heritage to be exploited to the last degree. If the act of getting off the relief roll is made a deed of patriotism and self-respect, there will be no "Relief Workers' Protective Associations" to protest when work is asked in return for aid. Such protests are not to be tolerated.

Releasing British Intellect

THE annual university cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, followed by that between Eton and Harrow, invariably provokes British thinkers to periods of intense ratiocination, affording an intellectual spectacle not without significance for the rest of the world. Why is it that rivalry at the match between the public schools is so much more pronounced than in the battle between the higher seats of learning?

At the Oxford and Cambridge match the remark may often be heard—made by men with a fair knowledge of grammar, too—"May the best side win," but anyone who uttered so preposterous a sentiment at the schools game would certainly be looked at with the darkest suspicion. Mr. Maurice Baring, an Etonian, has confessed that he not only does not want Harrow to win this year, or next year, or the year after; he never wants them to win at all—never, never, never. And Harrovians the world over have precisely the same feelings about Eton.

Obviously, England's biggest thinkers cannot get to grips with war debts and "clean-ups" and security pacts while their thoughts are preoccupied with why Eton and Harrow are keener rivals than are Oxford and Cambridge. That is why it is so important that the problem has at last been solved.

It has been solved, appropriately enough, by the agency of Sherlock Holmes. Some time ago, Mr. Thomas Blakeney asserted that that great man must have been educated at Cambridge, because of his profound knowledge of chemistry. Whereupon another commentator, plainly hailing from Oxford, reënforced this claim by sarcastically observing that the matter was put beyond all doubt by the circumstance, narrated in "A Study in Scarlet," that Holmes's attainments in regard to literature and philosophy were nil, and his knowledge of politics feeble. This sort of back-chat which has gone on between the two universities since the days of Dryden shows that their rivalry is fully as keen as that of the public schools. But it manifests itself in the literary field rather than in cricket. Now this question is settled, thinkers can get on with the less important problems.

What Teachers Want Next

THE prospect of an immediate federal loan to pay seven months' past-due salaries is immensely cheering to the 17,000 employees of the Chicago Board of Education. Most of these educational workers, through more than three years of experience, have had to learn the knack of living with little or no cash, and they now rejoice at the thought of clearing themselves of debt.

Yet even when the arrears are paid the city can hardly be said to have squared itself with its teachers. Few of them will receive the full amount of their back pay. Thirty per cent, it is estimated at Board of Education offices, have assigned all or nearly all of their past due salary checks to firms or individuals who gave them credit. Many others have had to borrow from small loan companies at high interest and have taken sharp losses in other ways.

In the face of these and other hardships, the teaching body stuck to its job with patience and devotion to duty which honored the profession. To a surprising degree, the majority of teachers kept up their interest in their work.

For their financial losses the teachers do not expect to be recompensed. Indeed, they accepted with good grace a 21 per cent salary cut during the period. But there is one thing they want and should get from citizens in return for their sacrifices. This is increased interest in the public schools—a determination to put them on a solid foundation.

For the problem of adequate financial and moral support for public education is not solved by a federal loan. That relieves the immediate pressing need of the Chicago teachers, but it does not remove one serious cause of the city's educational troubles—politics in the school system.

Next to getting paid, what sincere educators in the public school system would most welcome is a well-organized vocal citizenship which would say to political interests: "These are our schools. Hands off!"

The Casual Day

EXERCISES FOR A FLUTE

1.

Dusk is a long tone
cool and even
that while the ear sleeps
slips
into an unnoticed silence.

2.

Think how brooks play arpeggios
on the sparkling pebbles
gliding over them
up and back again
and up and back
As you might
my pupil
if you would follow my instructions
instead of brooks
on pleasant afternoons.

3.

Emotion needs the violin
Intellect plays an organ
The bass drum is a matter of habit
But there is philosophy in a flute.

4.

This is the language of fountains
that high or low
make the apex of their achievement
a rounded completeness
That rise up
Up (that's a high C there, my dear)
and fall away again
(easily now)
without frustration
and without protest (that was a bad note, eh?)
And so
back into the pool
which is this full
limpid last-note
that must stay
engraved in the hearing of your audience
throughout the static moment
between the end
and the applause.

"The time has come when the shackles accepted under the London Treaty should be repudiated," says Earl Beatty, demanding a bigger navy for Britain. But nations should be slow in casting off shackles of paper to take on shackles of steel.

An English bishop has said that he is not sure what a beauty parlor is. A beauty parlor is a place where a woman is quite content to look her worst for several hours on any day in which she wants to look her best for a few minutes. C. W. M.

Railroading in South America

By SHERIDAN H. GARTH

IMPENETRABLE jungles motionless in the intense heat, lofty snow-capped mountains cutting off the view, monstrous yellow rivers sluggishly gliding along, limitless pampas and *estancias* extending to the horizon—all these inspiring sights are to be seen in South America from a train window. And whether one is riding in a stuffy wooden coach or in a luxurious steel car, every mile brings home the mighty effort required to construct such lines.

Nature has been unkind and at the same time overgenerous to South America. Having placed most of the continent astride the equator, she then endowed it with overlush impassable jungles, giant rivers, rugged mountains, and unlimited, though inaccessible, mineral resources. Then, to the small portion located in the south temperate zone, she likewise gave large rivers and mountains, but very few minerals and little arable land.

Consequently, the Spanish and Portuguese *conquistadores*, having vanquished all the native peoples and occupied their territories, were able to settle only in certain localities that had endurable climate and easy transportation facilities. When the South American colonies became independent republics, they realized that, without easy transportation, the greater part of their lands would remain wild and uncultivated, and thus barren and useless, whereas a larger and better distributed population would contribute to making their governments wealthy and strong. As a result, European engineers, European money, and European materials were imported.

This growing sense of national self-consciousness enabled the European entrepreneurs to drive their lines past nature's stubborn obstacles. Extreme topographical difficulties involved financial problems of the first magnitude, while the constant, but well-meaning, interference of the local governments, the staggering expenses of maintaining the finished line against jungles and floods, and the discouraging insufficiency of commercial traffic caused endless embarrassment.

The knowledge of all these problems adds exceedingly to the pleasure of riding on the railroads of South America. In the tropical countries the existing lines are short for the most part, but trips are of amazing beauty, through virginal scenery, across bottomless chasms and under towering mountains to the hot plains. In some cases, stationary engines have to be used to let the trains down steep inclines with perfect safety and speed. In Peru, the standard gauge line from Lima climbs more than 10,000 feet into the Andes, the highest of its kind in the world.

In temperate South America the railroad lines are longer, more numerous, and infinitely more prosperous. The rich *pampa* behind Buenos Aires is covered with a dense network of tracks, over which luxurious electric trains glide at high speed, while the São Paulo-Santos line in Brazil, which carries almost all the country's coffee crop to the sea, has never ceased to pay big dividends. By connecting networks, it is now possible to travel by rail from Buenos Aires to Chile, to Paraguay, to Bolivia, and even to Peru.

Each of the ten South American countries has some outstanding railroad line that attests skillful engineering and financing. Ecuador, for instance, possesses a line from the port of Guayaquil that penetrates the most rugged part of the Andes to reach Quito, the capital city perched on the equator, thousands of feet above the sea. Bolivia, an inland plateau country, is connected with Chilean ports by equally marvelous systems. Then the Transandine line between Argentina and Chile is world-famous, piercing the snow-capped Andes at a thrilling height.

Railroading has transformed South America. Population has become more evenly distributed, valuable natural resources have been brought into use, education has been spread by easy communication and, in short, the benefits of modern transportation have been accorded to peoples long held in ignorance by tradition and unfavorable topography. But, most of all, they have infinitely added to internal peace. Outlying garrisons have been rendered incapable of sporadic revolts when central governments can easily dispatch troops to the scene. To be sure, revolutions still occur, but they are now much less frequent. Railroads have enabled South America's ten republics to "grow up" from remote colonies into respected members of the family of nations.

Uncle Sam—Lessor

By P. E. BROWN
Professor of Farm Crops and Soils, at Iowa State College, and
LAUREN K. SOTH

FOR the first time in history a man can now rent land and at the same time use it for his own ends. The government program gives the farmer who signs a cotton, corn-hog or wheat contract the right to rent a certain proportion of land formerly devoted to one of these crops to Uncle Sam, who is noted for his ability and willingness to pay. But the interesting and unusual feature of this extraordinary contract is that the benevolent Uncle doesn't intend to use the land himself. He merely sets out some rules as to how it shall be used and lets the farmer do as he pleases within the confines of those rules.

These rules state that the lessee cannot grow a crop which he intends to sell nor can he raise livestock feed upon the land. He can graze it under certain conditions, but not if it is planted to grain. He must not allow weeds to grow and go to seed. And if the soil is erosive, he must keep it in a crop to prevent or curtail erosion. The long drought in certain portions of the country has brought some relaxation of rules. But the full significance of the program is not merely that it attempts to raise farm income by reducing production—though of course that was the main reason for the action. Fully as important is the fact that the farmer is now actually being paid for building up his soil.

* * *

Soils experts have for a long time been recommending and urging farmers to grow more legumes, to follow better rotations and to provide for regular additions of organic matter to the soil. Figures on experiments conducted at Iowa State College show that it pays a farmer in actual cash returns to follow good rotations on his land. On plots one-tenth of an acre the total value of corn grown continuously for seventeen years was $377.40. When oats and corn were alternated, the value of the crop was $344.64; when a three-year rotation of corn, oats and clover was followed, the income was $394.77. On land of the same original fertility, treated to a rotation of corn, oats and clover, an income of $519.08 was realized; and for the five-year rotation of corn, oats, clover, wheat and alfalfa, the total value of crops was $471.35. These were results on soil untreated with any fertilizer.

When the soil was treated with fertilizer, results were still more favorable for the rotations—especially the four-year and five-year rotations. And the addition of limestone and phosphate at regular intervals still further improved the advantage of the four-year and five-year rotations. The tests impressively showed that any good system of soil management should contain a legume. The two-year rotation of corn and oats brought in even less than the continuous corn. Neither fertilizer nor rotation will do the whole job alone. Fertilizers will put off the time when the land is not suitable for cropping. But they will not maintain the soil at a high degree of productivity without the addition of organic matter through fertilizer crops.

Now that farmers have land taken out of production of corn, wheat and cotton—land that they must either leave fallow or plant to legume, hay or pasture crops—they will be able to practice what has been preached to them for so long.

In almost every case of land taken out of production of the big three—corn, cotton, wheat—the farmer will profit most by putting the land into legumes. There are exceptions. On hilly land that never was intended by nature for cultivation, a good pasture sod will be the best bet. Sour land will harbor neither sweet clover nor alfalfa—poorly drained soil is no friend of alfalfa. There are many examples, but these illustrate the point.

* * *

The purpose to be achieved in the planting of a legume or grass should have careful consideration. If building up the fertility of the soil is paramount, then certain crops will be best suited depending upon the climate, topography and other local conditions, which can best be determined by the farmer himself. The point is not that just any legume or any pasture crop be planted, but that it be suited to the place where it is to be grown and to the purpose for which it is intended.

A big opportunity is offered the farmer by the Agricultural Adjustment Act to do something about this erosion problem. On hillsides that have been cropped and as a result eroded down to the subsoil, the farmer should plant some sod-forming grass or in worst cases, trees and bushes to help nature in the process of forming a fertile top layer.

Continued heavy cropping of the soil has been injurious to farmers in two ways. It has resulted in a depletion of the soil fertility and the actual removal of the soil by erosion. If it does nothing else, the farm adjustment program of the Government should result in a general improvement of our most important natural resource—the land.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Physicians and Bread Lines

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to reply to the declaration by Dr. Thomas Parran Jr., State Commissioner of Health, before the graduates of Cornell University Medical College, that "socialized medicine will by necessity become a reality presently if physicians are to be kept out of the bread lines and medical care is to be available to all mankind."

With an estimated total investment in hospitals and clinics of $5,000,000,000; with an estimated total of 1,500,000 persons whose services are utilized in connection with the alleged cure of disease; with a total hospital bed capacity of 853,318, 64 per cent of which is governmental; with more than 6000 clinics, 42 per cent of which are conducted under governmental auspices, it would seem that both the taxpayers and private philanthropy have been most generous in providing medical care for the indigent and to take care of the problem of distribution in this country.

So far as physicians and the bread line is concerned, medical opinion is quite unanimous, according to the resolutions against state medicine, that compulsory health insurance would hinder rather than promote the welfare of the profession.

If about 18 per cent of the population are unable to pay for any of the necessities of life, including medical care, it would be significant to know to what extent tax burdens have contributed to bring this condition about and to what additional extent persons would be made indigent through compulsory health insurance.

But what the advocates of compulsory health insurance appear to lose sight of is that such a large number of persons adhere to nonmedical forms of healing, and under a system of compulsory health insurance they would be taxed to support a form of treatment which they did not want. H. B. ANDERSON.

New York. Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, Inc.

Women in Southern Journalism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express appreciation for the attention given by the Monitor to the achievements of women and particularly for Miss Marjorie Shuler's articles on southern women. At the same time, may I correct some errors concerning the establishment of newspapers by women and add a few details regarding southern women journalists before the Revolution. The South Carolina Gazette, the first newspaper in South Carolina, was established by Thomas Whitmarsh in 1732. After the passing of Whitmarsh, it was reëstablished in February, 1734, by Lewis Timothy, whose widow, Elizabeth Timothy, took over the publication of his paper in 1738. Her son, Peter, came of age and took possession in 1741. His widow, Ann Timothy, following in the footsteps of her mother-in-law, published the Gazette and became state printer, which position she held until 1792.

The first Virginia Gazette was established by William Parks in 1736. Clementina Rind, like Elizabeth Timothy, did not start a newspaper, but at the passing of her husband, William Rind, publisher of one of the Williamsburg, Virginia, Gazettes, in 1773 took over his journalistic duties. The following May, winning over Alexander Purdie and John Dixon, publishers of a rival Virginia Gazette, she was elected by the House of Burgesses to succeed her husband as public printer.

The colony of Maryland had its women journalists also. In 1767 Anne Catherine Green, widow of Jonas Green, succeeded her deceased husband as public printer to the colony and publisher of the Maryland Gazette, which positions she held until her death in 1775. Mary Katherine Goddard, spinster, in 1774 took over the Baltimore Maryland Journal, begun by her brother, William Goddard, and published it during the trying times of the Revolution. In 1784, she gave it back to her brother.

JULIA CHERRY SPRUILL.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Inst. for Research in Social Science.

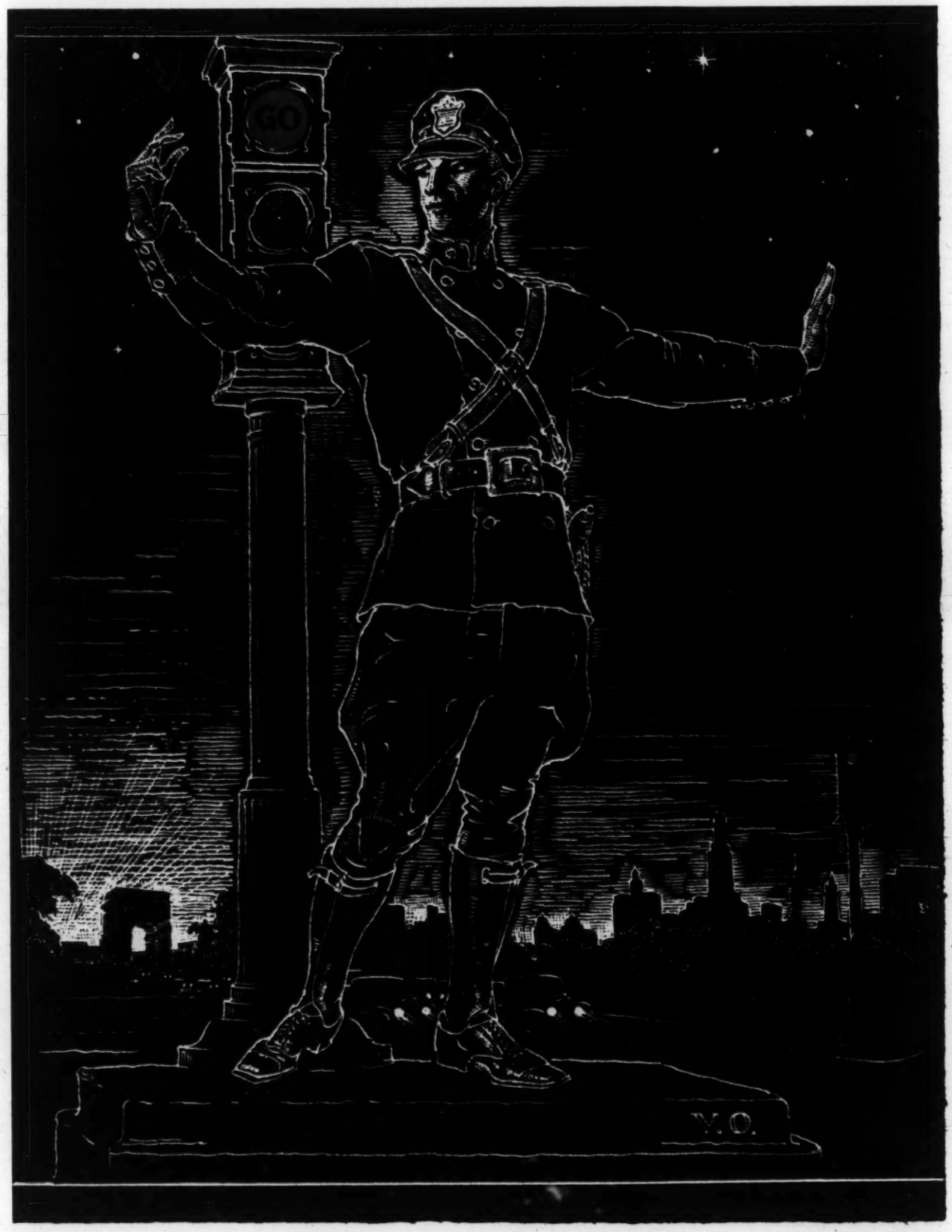
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, AUGUST 8, 1934



"DEFENSE MUST REST UPON TRAFFIC RULES" Drawn by Violet Oakley

The Great Illusion Still Deceives

By Sir Norman Angell

EVERY GREAT NATION of the world goes in fear—fear of attack by others—so that each feels compelled to take elaborate, costly, dangerous and suspicion-engendering precautions in the shape of "defense."

What is it each fears the other will do? Not a single great state dares to dissolve its army and navy. Years of discussion and laborious, patience-trying, heart-breaking toil at disarmament conferences fail to achieve general reduction, each bitterly accusing some other of refusing really to disarm.

There are those who say that it is all due to 50 men who run the munitions "racket." Even if that were true (which it is not) the question is only pushed further back: To what motive do the 50 men appeal in order to induce 500,000,000 to do their bidding? How do they manage to induce harassed taxpayers, some of whom, as in England, have to give in many cases nearly half their incomes every year toward a public expenditure, the largest item of which—by far the largest item—goes to paying for old armament or making new?

Whatever may be the motive to which the armament manufacturers appeal, it is that motive from which they derive their power. This mountainous tribute is not paid by hundreds of millions of men because they like the look of the armament manufacturers. Why to those 50 men, rather than to other racketeers who would also be ready to accept vast tribute if only they knew what would induce the millions to part with it? Why do those 50 succeed where others, just avaricious, just as conscienceless and just as cunning could not succeed?

We come back to that first question: What does each nation fear some other is expecting to accomplish by attacks presumed to be so likely, so immi-

nent as to call for such burdensome preventive measures?

That is the question put by this present writer to the pre-war generation with some insistence a quarter of a century ago. The question itself excited surprise. That generation, not merely the man in the street, but authors of books on politics, such as Admiral Mahan, the newspaper writers and the professors of political science in the universities, had no doubt at all as to the answer.

"Our wealth offers a great temptation to needy foreigners who look with envy upon our rich land. It is our duty to preserve that heritage for our own people, not yield it supinely to the first marauder that may come our way. What is true of our land is true of our commerce: in a world of competition we must be prepared to use our nation's power to secure our fair share."

More philosophically-minded ones enlarged on that theme and gave the answer in Darwinian terms.

"It is not," they explained, "a question so much of greed as of need. Expanding populations need an outlet. How are they to find it except by war? War is the ultimate struggle for bread, for sustenance."

I would undertake to find in the American press of the last twelve months plenty of expressions of the same theme. It has been invoked repeatedly as an explanation of the Sino-Japanese conflict. It is still common in Europe. Several times Mussolini has expressed the view that peace is impossible owing to the "biological urge"; it occurs again and again in Hitler's speeches and writings and even more insistently in those of his literary lieutenants.

The underlying idea crops up in other ways. Some years since, a Boston editor made the suggestion that Britain might settle her debt to the United States by "selling Canada." One sees the idea: valuable "property" could be transferred from one "owner" to another; unless a nation can protect its "property," it will be taken.

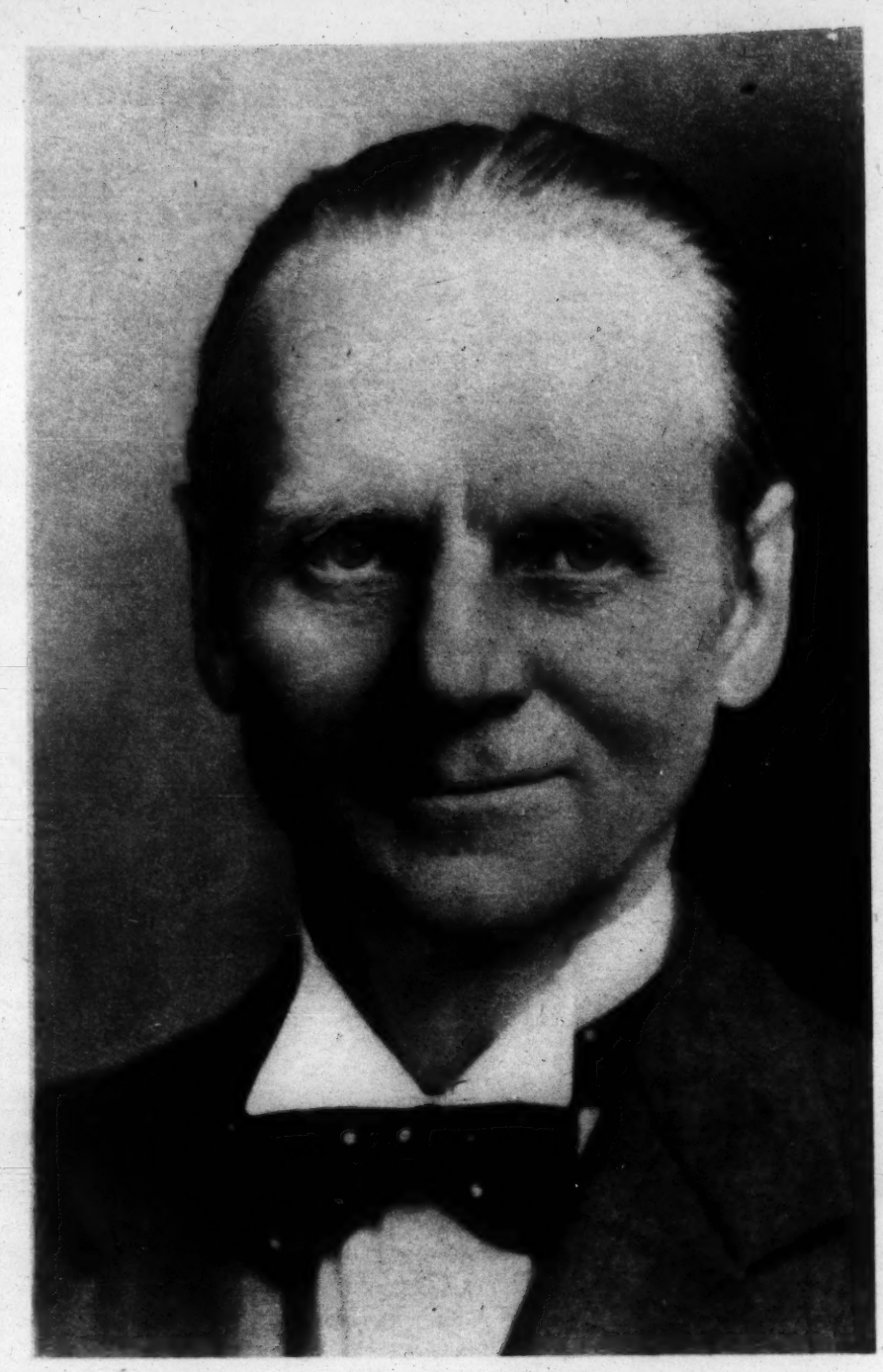
My work, "The Great Illusion," said in effect: This whole underlying notion that there is or can be a transfer of "property" or wealth when territory passes from one political administration to another, whether by agreement or by conquest, is a vast mystification, an intellectual confusion, a piece of erroneous thinking, due in part to the use of such misleading terms as "ownership" and "taking" in this connection.

If the United States incorporated Canada, whether by agreement or conquest, would American citizens receive Canadian property? Not one dime's worth. Not only the automobiles and furniture, but the houses, farms, factories, mines and railway stock would remain in the same hands after the transfer as before. Dispossession of existing owners would be impracticable because, among other reasons, the security of many American investments (e. g., mortgages held by insurance corporations) depend upon respecting the titles to property in Canada; the stocks and bonds of Canadian mines, factories and railways are largely in American hands in any case. To tamper with titles by attempts at seizure and confiscation would rob American holders as much as Canadian.

Again, there would, by the mere fact of conquest, be no transfer of property. There would be a change in government, of the political administration, which might be good, bad or indifferent; but there would be no transfer of property from one group of owners to another.

"The American people would get the taxes," the argument continues. The "American people" after annexation would include the Canadians, getting their share of whatever wealth derives from taxes. Those entitled to receive would be increased in the same proportion as those compelled to pay. "Tariffs would disappear": to the damage presumably of those present American industries which now insist that goods coming from Ontario or Quebec Province are injurious to Americans. (Would the same goods, made in the same factories, by the same hands, be less injurious because Ontario, instead of being called a Canadian Province, was called American?)

The book shows that the intangibility which applies to actual goods applies also to trade. The notion that you "take" trade by winning battles is shown to be fantastic. The book (to the infinite derision of every critic who dealt with the point) even suggested that "in the next war no indemnity commensurate with its cost to the victor will be paid to him or will be exacted."



SIR NORMAN ANGELL

The "biological urge" theory was attacked in toto. The reader was asked to compare it with the facts of the world about him, a world in which every nation is trying its utmost not to seize food and resources of other nations, but to *keep them out* by insurmountable tariff walls, a fantastic world in which we go in terror, not of scarcity, but of plenty; where a considerable proportion of its population stands idle by idle machines, because it has not yet learned how to distribute the food it already produces.

Brazil burns coffee, Canada burns wheat, but neither burns the coal of the British miner, who goes without both the coffee and the wheat. The trouble is plainly due to dislocation, a failure of world coördination and cooperation, a failure caused mainly by war and the spirit which underlies war.

The truth is not "Fight or Starve," but "Stop Fighting or Starve"; a truth which even Japan will not be able to ignore. The cure for insufficiency is better coöperation; war makes better cooperation impossible.

There is truly, said the book, "a population question, for Britain as well as Germany, but the conquest of British colonies would not solve it for Germany, any more than the possession of those colonies solves it now for Britain. Juggling with flags by conquest leaves the fundamental economic problem unaltered, and offers in practice no solution to the population problem."

Enough of the book's theme has perhaps been indicated to show that the book was not an accountant's balance sheet of war: so much cost, so much gain, with a balance on one side or the other; but that it attacked certain primary conceptions or ways of thought touching the nature of the modern state, the nature of modern wealth with the process which underlies it, and the nature of modern society.

The popular misconceptions it attempted to clarify are still, today, the main obstacles to the settlement of the world's mess. It is true that no one believes that "war pays," but nearly all nations believe that policies which lead inevitably to war *do* pay.

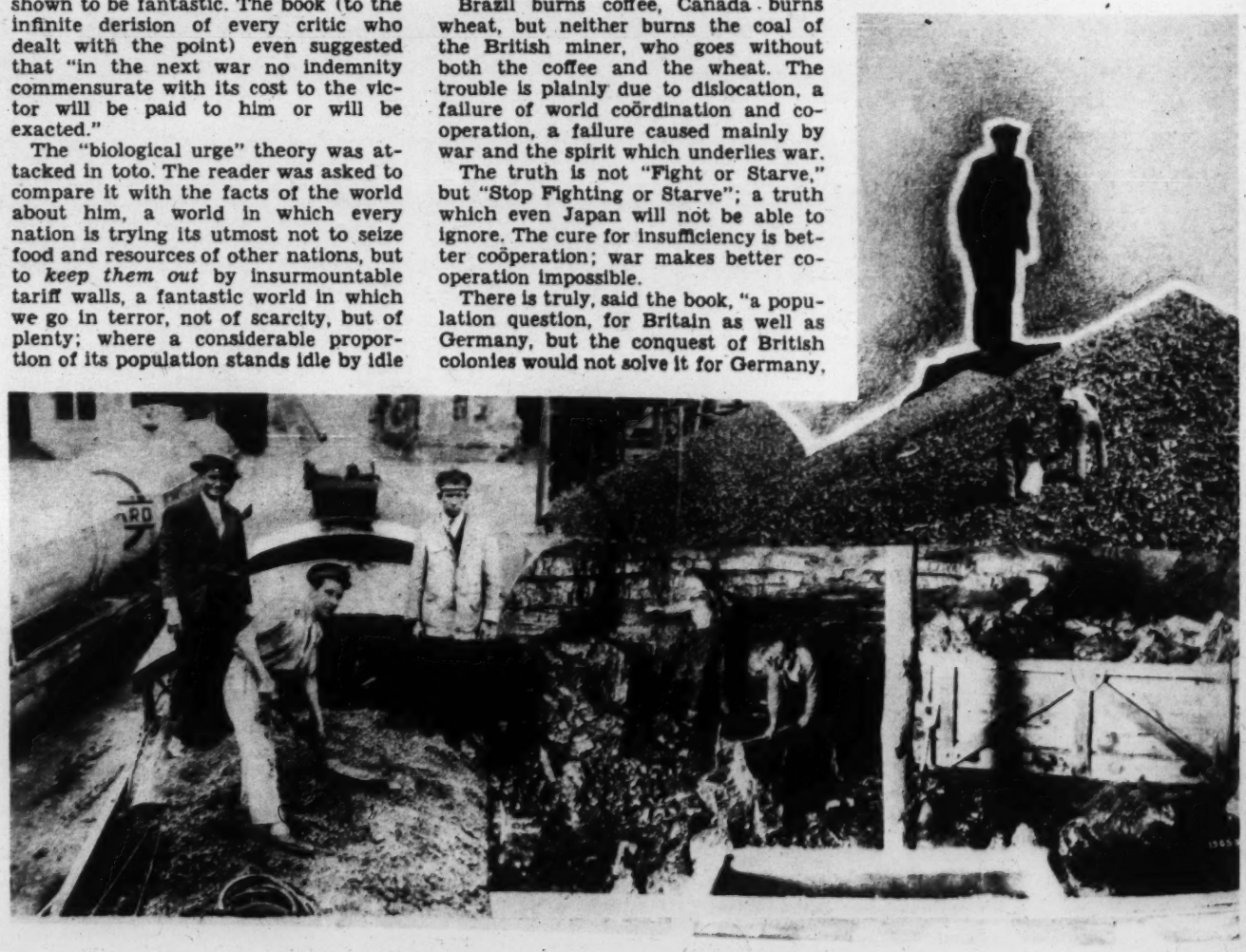
Those war-producing (though not war-intending) policies are related mainly to our methods of defense.

An understanding of the facts with which "The Great Illusion" deals brings inevitably a realization of the truth that we can only get secure defense in the modern world by defending, not merely or mainly each his own goods, which usually others do not want, but by defending in common certain rules.

"Defense—the security of the nation, of its people, wealth, trade, prosperity, cultural rights and civilization as a whole—demands mainly, not on the defense of materials or soil from predatory seizure by others, but the organization of processes analogous to the maintenance of unimpeded traffic on the highways. To attempt to insure safety and smooth travel by the method of each having a bigger car than any he is likely to collide with, and to drive as he sees fit with no regard to general rule, must by its nature fail. It can only produce chaos and disaster, as indeed it has in the international field. You cannot possibly insure anybody's defense by the isolated action of each user of the road.

"Defense, safety, must be organized by the community, or there can be none at all."

The world still thinks that "defense" consists mainly in having the bigger car. "The Great Illusion" tried to uncover the facts which show that conception to be an error; to clear away obstacles which prevent us from seeing that defense must rest upon traffic rules, and that clubs, if used at all, should be clubs in the hands of the traffic officers.



"BRAZIL BURNS COFFEE . . . BUT NOT THE COAL OF THE BRITISH MINER . . ." Left, Wide World

The Biggest Job-Giver Wants to Lose His

Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, Looks to National Planning for a Permanent Solution of the Need in America for Food and the Assurance of Work

By Mary Hornaday

© Underwood

"A LOT OF PEOPLE DON'T LIKE THE WORD 'PLANNED,' BUT WE'RE COMING TO IT . . ."
Says Harry Lloyd Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator

HARRY LLOYD HOPKINS, who handles the record public charity business of the New Deal, is laying plans he hopes will send the future relief rolls of the nation on a permanent decline. An average of one out of every seven persons in the United States last winter was dependent on the Government for his bread and butter.

A tall, young, slightly stooped, keen-eyed social worker, practically unknown outside New York State when Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency, Harry Hopkins has spent between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money since he took the job of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator. He has won the title of "greatest giver of relief the world has ever known."

Many people are asking, "How long does the Government intend to support the army of unemployed?" Relief officials have themselves been wondering this for some time. They know they cannot just turn their dependents of the last three years aside, saying, "We're sorry." Private charity has completely broken down. They know that the record relief burden cannot be disposed of by any sort of hocus-pocus. National planning is the alternative to which they are turning.

"A lot of people," says Mr. Hopkins, "don't like the word 'planned.'" But, he warns, we're coming to it, although the process will be slow. Mr. Hopkins estimates that 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 workers will have to receive some sort of governmental benefit in order to have bare necessities. Emergencies must be taken care of while planning goes on in the background. For instance, just as the relief administration was embarking seriously on planning, along came the drought, bringing the necessity of caring immediately for thousands of families in the stricken area. Mr. Hopkins gave orders that "the drought takes precedence over everything else," and a year's extra work was thrust upon his staff.

The federal plan for rehabilitating the poor of America is simple as Mr. Hopkins describes it.

"We get all balled up because we get too formal about it," he says.

The plan begins with 600,000 rural families who have been unsuccessfully trying to eke out a living on unprofitable farms. The Government will provide them with a good house, a cow and implements that will enable them to become self-supporting and keep them away from the big cities. Workers stranded on denuded timber lands, worn-out farms and abandoned mine areas will be transferred with their families to more productive sites. It will be 10 or 20 years until everybody in the large cities can be taken care of. For those whom industry will never absorb there will be relief in the form of jobs, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

The Relief Administrator disagrees with those who claim that the unemployed are lazy and don't want to work. It is the prosperous, sitting around country club tables, who start such stories, he says. The Civil Works Administration program proved to him that more people are willing to take relief when they can work for it than when it is given directly. The unemployed, in Mr. Hopkins' opinion, are not ne'er-do-wells, since "Some of the finest families in America are on relief."

The Relief Administration has learned a lot of things about the business of relief-giving in the last year. Its chief admits that in some places there was silly raking of leaves till the grass wore out and that in some instances graft and corruption entered into the program. Nevertheless the Civil Works plan, proposed to the President by Mr. Hopkins, "did the trick" in giving means of self-support to 4,000,000 men and women during the winter, preventing serious riots and disturbances among the cold and hungry. It did away with direct relief and prying into private bank books, described by Mr. Hopkins as "miserable business, unworthy of America." Told that it would be impossible to find 4,000,000 jobs in a month, he did it. Told he had a "bear by the tail and couldn't let go," he won through, in spite of 9000 protests a day.

The Administrator has learned to deal with politicians. At first some of their devices exasperated him. His sense of humor often helped him out, but pressure became so strong about the middle of the CWA program that he let out one strong blast against grafters, calling the whole relief set-up, the country over, "lousy." Later he softened his outburst by saying that corruption was inconsequential compared with the magnitude of the job being done.

What Mr. Hopkins tells local officials behind the closed doors of his unpretentious office overlooking the Potomac River remains a secret, but it is noticed that when they go home they scrape local tills before he opens his hand to give them any money. An unusual performance took place when he called state officials to Washington to explain the CWA program. Standing before 20 governors, 15 mayors and a ballroom full of lesser officials, he answered their questions. When a difficult one was thrown out at him, he came back with a clever retort until he had them all laughing and ready to work for him in inventing 4,000,000 jobs.

When one especially ticklish question was put to him, he answered, "Now, you've got me on the spot. I'm not going to answer that. I don't know what's in it." Someone asked whether a seashore erosion project could be undertaken with CWA money. Mr. Hopkins' reply was, "I don't know. You'll have to ask us officially and somebody who knows more about it than I do will write a letter for me to sign."

Most people like the Administrator's frankness. He speaks in simple, graphic terms. Instead of quoting statistics about undernourishment, he told one conference, "the plain fact is that children are not getting enough to eat." More than once he has told state officials, "We don't intend to let federal funds be used to give relief on a starvation basis." At the beginning of the CWA program, he warned them, "We're going to put the responsibility on the states. If their men make too many mistakes, we'll fire them and put in new ones." That is exactly what he did in several cases, though few of the charges were ever aired publicly.

Mr. Hopkins' speech is as informal as his manner. He slurs his words together. He says "gotta" and "betcha-boots," He talks about "running the show" and "getting home with this." When he has news to give he does it succinctly, putting his feet on his desk, his hands behind his head and beginning, "Here's the dope." Yet he uses the sophisticated long "i" in the word "either." His speeches are delivered in a conversational tone. Usually he hrows away his prepared speech and talks directly to his audience.

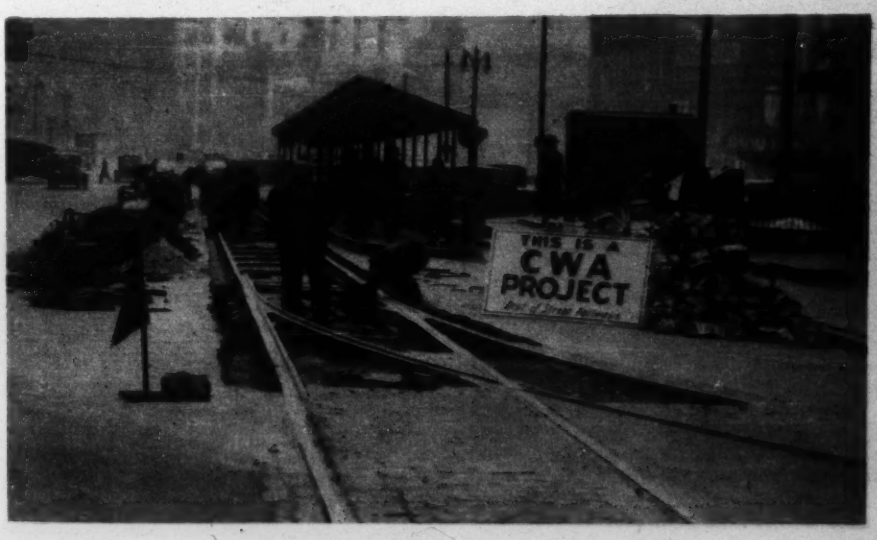
While not a professor the Relief Administrator has much the same experimental attitude as have members of the "Brain Trust." He is as close to the President as any official, though he has known him only since 1928.

The son of a Sioux City, Iowa, harnessmaker who migrated from New England, Mr. Hopkins took up social service work in New York immediately after his graduation from Grinnell College, 20 years ago. His mother, head of the Methodist Home Mission Board in Iowa, had moved her family of four sons and a daughter to Grinnell so that the children might have a college education. Harry developed into a Y. M. C. A. worker, an expert basketball player and a Phi Beta Kappa.

He had hoped to edit a country newspaper, but when a professor offered him a job in a boys' camp in New York, he took it. Later he became associated with Miss Lillian Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement, and after various social service jobs was loaned to the State Relief Administration when Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor. In May, 1933, President Roosevent ordered him to Washington when Congress appropriated the first $500,000,000 for direct relief. He accepted, though it meant a substantial reduction in salary. The phone call from the President came on Saturday. On Monday morning, Mr. Hopkins was at work in Washington.

The job of finding jobs and giving other relief sometimes means working

(Continued on page 13)



JOBS IN DETROIT—THE SIGN TELLS THE STORY

"Did I Say Cats Were Superior to . . .?"

Janet Mabie Did, in 1931, but That Was Before Sindbad Started to Work on Her With His Good Will, Exuberant Mischievousness and Melting Eyes Filled With Ineffable Peace

By Janet Mabie

IN A BURST OF felinophile sentiment I chose to remark in print in 1931 that cats are superior to dogs in general and nicer to own in particular. The uproar which ensued still stays with me. A wholly unlooked-for solemnity must have been read into my documentation of the idea. Forthwith what I should judge was 99 per cent of all the dog lovers in the civilized world gave tongue.

It served me right for having proceeded on the flimsy assumption that since I admired cats tremendously, of course they must be superior to dogs.

Not exactly intimidated, but definitely impressed by the thunderous chorale which overwhelmed my mild little jingle about the excellences of cats, I should not dream of mentioning the topic now were it not that I have new evidence which plainly requires me to put on the hair shirt, reflecting that I have only myself to thank for looking a bit of a fool.

It seems that I now have a dog.

Do not jump to conclusions as I did. I still have the cat which inspired me to such pæans. I still think that cats are most excellent creatures. But I simply see now that it was as ridiculous for me to say that cats are superior to dogs as it would be to say the Taj Mahal is superior to the Milky Way.

The acquisition of the dog was one of those things decided more by the heart than by the head. My son liked the cat well enough. Nevertheless, he kept saying at intervals, with an appalling wistfulness combined with the air of one who was really only talking to himself—a very disconcerting device, let me tell you—"Do you suppose I'll ever wake up and find a dog on my bed?"

And that brings us to Sindbad.

Parenthetically, granting that "Sindbad" seems a very odd name indeed for a Scotty, there it is. "Jock" was tried, as being in the tradition. It fitted but indifferently. . . . We mentioned other names, as a weaver may lift silks to see which is worthy. . . . And when we would have hurried by "Sindbad," the whole of the dog simply reached out and fastened on the name like a burr.

* * *

Eventually we whittled it down to the diminutive, "Sinny." Not for nothing, as it turned out, if you care for prophetic touches. Sinny never really set out to sin. It was, for instance, simply that when we expected to find him in one place it was more fun for him to find himself in another. He never bears us the slightest ill will when we fetch him from approximately the next county, after these excursions; he simply saunters home with us, lifting his paws as if he were a race horse who had just come in first; his tongue floats as a small flag on the breeze. His melting eyes turn up to us now and again with looks of ineffable peace and good will. I sometimes suspect that, far behind those ingratiating eyes, there lurks an idea which might conceivably be, "Have it your own way now. But the hole in the fence will not fly away."

But I am ahead of my own education in the matter of dogs.

When I signed some quite formidable papers and took title in my son's name to the pup, no one was more surprised than I.

When my son woke up and found a dog on his bed, the situation was beautifully as it should be, to him.

True, the cat fastened on us a slightly pitying and wholly ironic gaze, but there was no mixture of surprise in it, for you cannot surprise a cat.

I myself was serenely unconscious that the acquisition would have any effect on me at all. After all, was I not really a means to an end in the proceedings? How could dogs possibly have anything to do with me—I whom everyone knew to be definitely on the "cat" side? True, the dog would be in my custody when his master returned to school after the holidays. I intended to look after him properly, but I never imagined becoming acquainted with him, much less that I should actively like him, as I am acquainted with, and like, the cat. I thought the dog would just *be* around the house and, well fed, exercised, bathed, and given a suitable place to sleep and a bowl of water twice daily, that would be an end of it, so far as I personally was concerned.

And then Sindbad went to work on me.

I have lately read that a Scotty is a one-man dog.

Not Sindbad.

It may sometime prove a mixed blessing, that he is instantly ready to bestow a paw or to fling his whole ecstatic self on whoso chooses so much as to flick an eyelash of notice at him.

* * *

I do not say that Sindbad knew he had to do some missionary work with me. I do not say he wished definitely to replace the cat in my affections. But he definitely meant me to like him. And it would be a churl indeed who could resist him.

About the cat, we were uneasy.

The cat had lived with us nearly seven years and had a certain claim to privileged position.

I may say that the first few days the dog lived in the house, I caught the cat more than once looking at the dog with a sort of unbelieving stare and then at us with a look which said, all too plainly, "Ah well, they always were a little daft."

But I take it as evidence of excellence that the cat never made a move to molest the dog.

Not that it did not require patience to refrain.

The dog was convinced from the first that the cat had been provided expressly to be a party to horseplay. I think the dog was all the more fascinated by the prospects because he had divined the vast dignity of the cat, which it would be delectable to upset.

Accordingly, did the cat get down off a chair to tread a measured pace into another room, the dog sprang in front of him, uttered light sniffs and rapped his prodigious paws on the floor directly in front of the cat, as much as to say, "And next I'm going to bump into you—really accidentally, you understand—and tumble you over! And what will you think of that, I should like to know!"

The cat, astounded at such lese majesty, took to turning on me a withering gaze which said, "And you? I suppose you applaud him?"

But the cat did not wait for an answer. He had his own resources. Instead of tearing the dog's eyes out—which he might quite easily have done—the cat then assumed a stern look and smacked the pup flat in the face with the soft part of his paw.

It was, on the whole, a good-natured measure. I took it that if the pup actually became too obnoxious, well, there were always the claws, but I think it was never the cat's intention to allow matters to reach such a pass. If the corner got too tight, the cat was always able to find other ways out. . . . A sudden leap to the top of the piano, where the dog could not possibly follow. . . . A penetrating stare which distracted the dog's attention by its fixity, and caused him to be uncertain of his enterprise. . . . Or a rebuke, something between a complaint to me if I happened to be at hand, and a "Don't be impertinent, my good fellow," flung at the dog with an amazing hauteur.

There was one classic instance of the employment of claws.

An extremely battle-scarred cat came into the garden, too obviously bent on harrying the dog.

Our cat was really asleep.

But he woke with a suddenness which was like a clap of thunder.

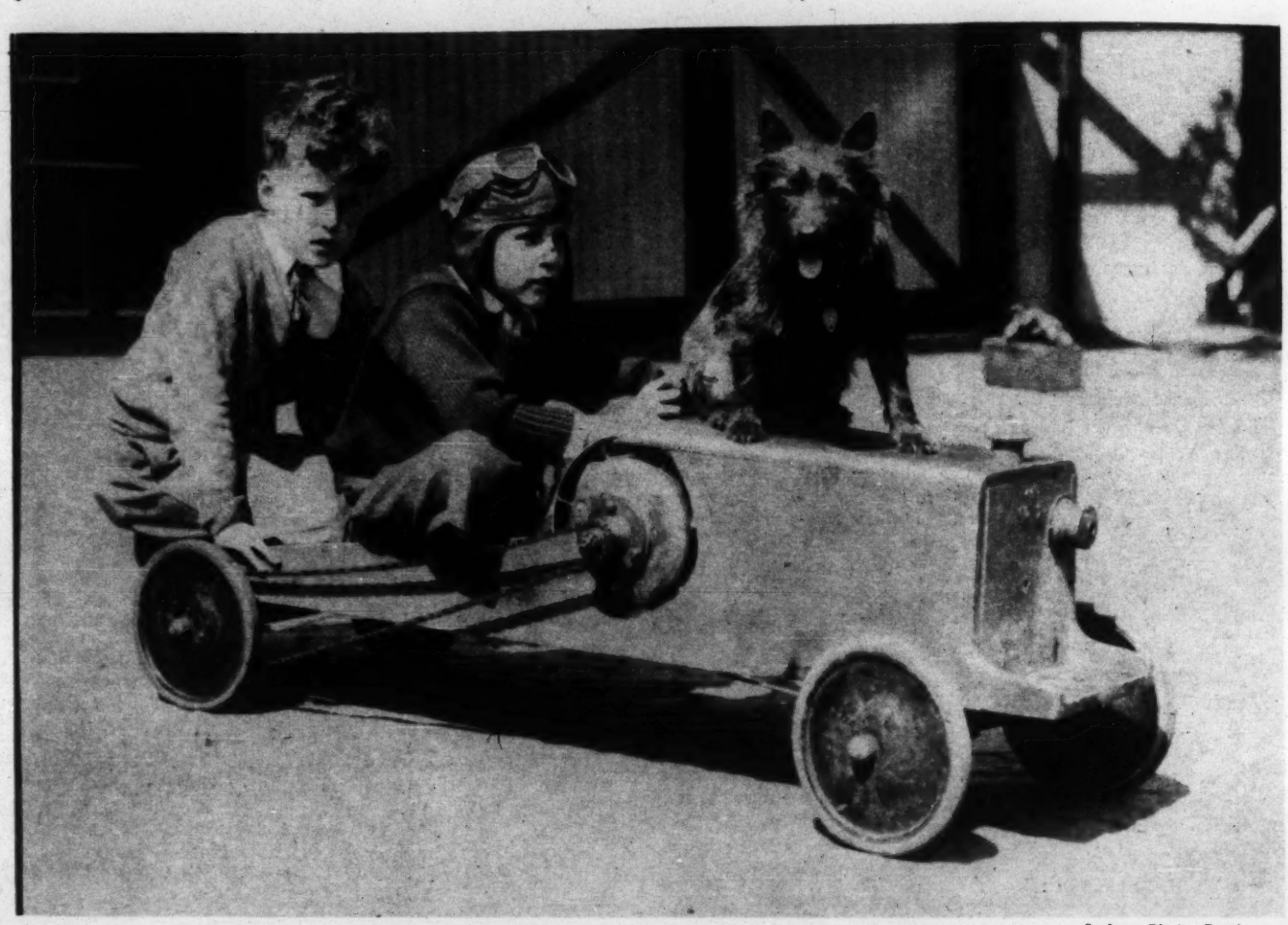
The tattered old warrier, ignoring the cat, advanced on Sinny, who quite rightly did not like the look of things. Now *his* cat never came at him, making a weird noise and wagging his lowered head from side to side. . . .

He didn't run, but it was plain he wished something would happen.

It did.

With a terrible cry, Sinny's cat pounced from his place in the sun and inserted himself between Sinny and the visiting menace.

The warrior paused. . . .



DOGS HAVE THEIR PLACE, AND THIS SCOTTY HAS FOUND HIS — Ledger Photo Service

Sinny's cat thrust out his chin with a powerful implication. . . .

Sinny relaxed and began to grin, lolling his tongue out the side of his mouth. Such fun!

The visitor decided to leave. And left.

I think Sinny foolishly intended to presume a little on the cat's sudden and fierce partisanship, expecting a new informality between them. But he was mistaken. As the beaten foe slunk out of the garden, mumbling in his whiskers, the cat turned on Sinny a look so remote that it practically removed Sinny to the north pole. And that was that.

* * *

When Sinny has run through all the mischievous exercises he has mastered; when he has laughed in our faces though he should be cast down, for some villainy; when he is out when we wish him in the house, and when he is in and won't go out because he wishes to snooze by the fire, we are in about the position you would expect.

We are helpless to be serious with him, because he is so droll. We are grateful to him because he relieves the monotony, and we respect him because he is always on hand to take part in whatever is to be done. If it is to discourage the attentions of a peddler, he does so with a minimum of offense. If it is to be at the door when we come home, giving some special tinge of hospitality of his own, he is there like an army with banners.

Don't misunderstand me. I do not say that dogs are superior to cats. I only say that I most certainly did not know dogs when I said cats were superior to them.

Feminism Rises to International Status

Renewed Courage and Hope Quicken the Efforts of Women Who Have Won an Equal Nationality Treaty of American Origin but Open to Adherence by All States

By Alma Lutz

HANDS ACROSS TO THE GOOD NEW DAYS

The Inter-American Commission of Women Congratulates Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, on the Speedy Ratification of the Equal Nationality Treaty. Left to Right, Carmita Landestoy of the Dominican Republic; Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Commission; Senator Pittman; Adela Seminario de Godwin of Ecuador; Maria Z. de Arias of Panama, and Fanny Bunand-Sévastos, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

WHILE THE STATUS of women is being seriously threatened in Europe today; while German women have disappeared from the Government and are rapidly being turned out of business, industry, and the professions; and while similar reactionary tendencies are at work in other countries, the western hemisphere has taken an unprecedented step to raise the status of women. By an Equal Nationality Treaty adopted by the Pan American Conference in Montevideo in December and ratified unanimously by the United States Senate, the Americas have indicated their support of the democratic principle that all men and women are created free and equal. The United States, as the first nation to ratify, has made a gesture of good will and fairness toward women which is an example to the world. The treaty is open to accession by all states in the world.

The Equal Nationality Treaty, when ratified by all the signatories, will give men and women equal nationality rights throughout the western hemisphere. As the supervisory committee of the Pan American Governing Board has ruled that non-American powers will be permitted to adhere to the treaty, European women are hopeful that the involved and discriminatory nationality laws of their countries will be brought into line. Soviet Russia is at present the only country in the eastern hemisphere which gives women equal nationality rights.

Possibly the average American woman does not sense the importance of this treaty, because the question of nationality seems so far removed from her daily life. But laws which discriminate against women have a way of making themselves felt most harshly at unexpected times. The war showed plainly the havoc unequal nationality laws could work in the lives of American women married to foreigners. The Cable Act of 1922 and its amendments of 1930 and 1931 wiped out most of the inequalities and injustices, but not until the passage of the Equal Nationality Act of 1934 and the ratification of the Equal Nationality Treaty did women receive full citizenship rights on the same basis as men.

Women's organizations and the Inter-American Commission of Women have received many appeals for help from women whose lives were hopelessly involved because the laws of their countries compelled them on marriage to foreigners to lose their citizenship and take the nationality of their husbands. Most of the complaints were from European women who hoped that, in the codification of international law begun at The Hague, nationality laws would be equalized. Not, however, until the adoption of the Equal Nationality Treaty did they have any reason for hope, for the men of Europe participating in the League of Nations were not friendly toward equal nationality rights for women.

Just what European women are suffering from loss of nationality is best told by letters from the women themselves.

"I married a foreigner, a Bulgarian," writes one woman, "and by my marriage lost the possibility of going on with my practice as a dentist. I am now considered a foreigner in my native city and a license to practice as a dentist is not given to foreigners. I went with my husband to Bulgaria, but found that, because of ignorance of the language, I could not practice successfully there. As the possibilities of earning a living were miserable for my husband and myself in Bulgaria, I returned again to my own country to continue working as a dentist there, but I was not allowed to practice my profession in my own country, owing to my foreign nationality."

Another woman writes, "I have lost my nationality and am stateless because of my marriage to a foreigner. My husband has no nationality as he is a Russian refugee. My husband is unable to earn very much under the present circumstances and I, being stateless, have been unable to get a permit to earn my living in my native city. My husband has gone to another country in the hope of earning a living there, but I have had great difficulty in getting a passport to join him because I am stateless. I am forced at present, as a result of this situation, to remain in my native city and be dependent upon relatives."

The question of property rights is often a very difficult one for women who lose their citizenship on marriage to a foreigner. One woman tells of her problem:

"I married a man of another nationality and, after some years, learned that, since I now have his nationality, I am subject to the law of his country, and that therefore my marriage is based on community property, since at marriage no contract was made. I have two children whom I have had to support alone for four years, because my husband has deserted us and given nothing toward the support of the children. I am living in my native country and have inherited some property from a relative. My husband now returns and threatens to put his considerable debts against my property. I tremble lest my children be deprived of their future security and be put in distress by this action of my husband. If I could regain my own nationality, my property and therefore my children's future would be protected, as my property is not subject to my husband's debts by the law of my native country."

There is now some prospect that these injustices to women will be removed. For the first time the status of women has been raised by international action. For generations feminists have hoped that by international coöperation and action they could more readily obtain their full citizenship rights. With this in view the International Council of Women was formed in 1888; then the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; and of late years the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Open Door International, and the Equal Rights International.

All of these organizations have prepared the thought of the world for international action on the question of women's rights. But it was the persistent work of Alice Paul and Doris Stevens of the National Women's Party, year after year since the first Pan American Conference in 1923, which finally achieved the adoption and ratification by the United States of the Equal Nationality Treaty.

Doris Stevens, as chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, used her diplomatic skill at international conferences. Alice Paul at Geneva and in Washington marshalled the forces to support Miss Stevens's efforts. They have shown the advantages and possibilities of the treaty method in furthering woman's emancipation.

Already an Equal Rights Treaty has been signed by four countries—Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, and Cuba. Upon the ratification of this treaty men and women shall have equal rights in the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the contracting parties. The treaty will become effective as soon as two nations ratify.

How soon the nations of the world will see the need of extending to one-half of their citizens the rights that the other half already enjoy remains to be seen. But the hopes of the women of the world have been kindled anew as the woman's movement has stepped from the arena of state and national action, where it has worked patiently for decades, into the larger field of internationalism.

SIGNATURES THAT SPELL A MEASURE OF INDEPENDENCE

Sofia Alvarez V. de Demicheli, Delegate of Uruguay to the Seventh Pan American Conference at Montevideo, Signing the Equal Nationality Treaty, Now Deposited in the Archives of Uruguay.

Communists in American Strikes

Their Numbers Cannot Be Determined, but Many Have Been Found Active Among the Workers at San Francisco and Elsewhere, Seeking to Throw the NRA Into Discredit

By Tully Nettleton

"WHEN THE COMMUNISTS say 'revolution' they mean precisely that and nothing else. They do not mean a national election, such as tore the American Government away from the Republican Party and gave it to the Democratic Party when Mr. Roosevelt succeeded Mr. Hoover. Nor do they even mean such an election as might tear the National Government away from Mr. Roosevelt and give it to William Z. Foster [the Communist nominee]. When the Communists say 'revolution' they mean slaughter, destruction, terrorism, utter demolition, and the creation of a Communist dictatorship upon the ruins of democracy."

These words are from a report to the President of the United States, made by the American Federation of Labor some time more than a month ago and only lately come to light through the eyes of those who scan the pages of "extensions of remarks" appended to the Congressional Record. The report appears in the middle of a voluminous supplementary issue of the Record published at the close of the session, having been included at the behest of Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont.

"By their candor they deceive most," the report continues, quoting a reference by J. Louis Engdahl, a Communist leader, to Communism's "armed forces" in America as being made up of workers. Mr. Engdahl meant himself to be taken literally, the report asserts, and it cites in substantiation passages from a review of instructions for tactics in street fighting, methods of arming mobs, and so forth, issued to the Communist Party of the United States and published in the newspaper Pravda, in Moscow, on Sept. 13, 1931.

These instructions advised against announcing an "armed demonstration" or attempting to arm participants in advance, and added, "Experience has shown that demonstrators can arm themselves perfectly well in the course of the demonstrations (paving stones, arms snatched from the police, etc.)."

What has all this to do with labor relations in the United States? It has the connection that these and other tactics recommended to Reds by their proletarian dictators in Russia are just those which have been observed in operation in numerous American labor disputes and riots from the Illinois coal field disturbances of 1932 down to the present.

Also there is the connection that more or less known Communist agitators have traveled about the United States for several years wherever they could swish another stick in troubled waters, whether a cotton textile strike in the South or a lumber row in the Far Northwest. Now they have become emboldened to the point where Albert Hogardy, a Communist organizer, in company with two others, was quoted by the Associated Press from Sacramento, Calif., on June 29 as saying, "We have nothing to hide. We are merely carrying out the details of a program prescribed by the Communist International to unseat the existing capitalistic system of government and substitute a control similar in principle and operation to that of Soviet Russia."

Probably the fact is that these Communists were claiming a far larger part in the California disturbances than they were actually responsible for and larger than would be credited to them except by certain anxious industrialists. Informed persons in Washington do not believe a really large number of Communists were on hand in the San Francisco affair, though they are reported to have gathered shock troops from afar and to have moved these now to the north Pacific coast.

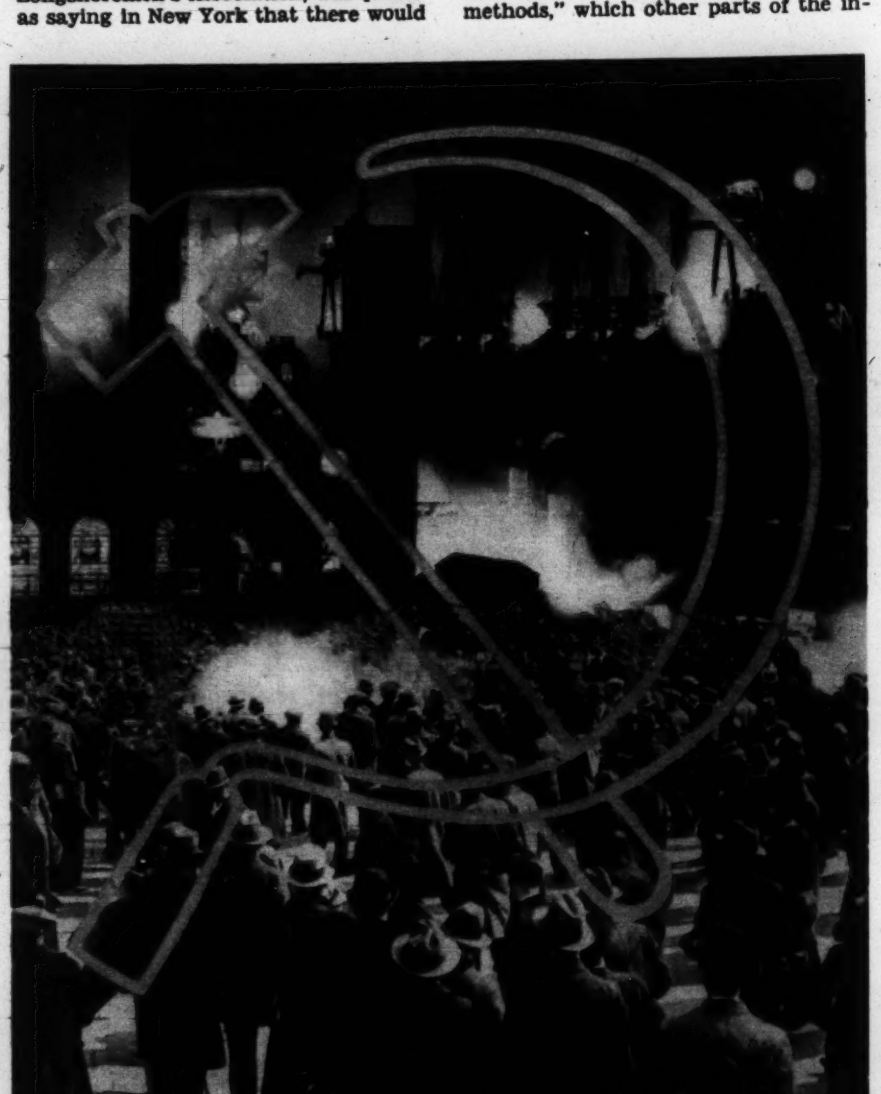
The Baltimore Sun editorially summed up the evidence as indicating "that the ferment among the rank and file has not driven the workers [of San Francisco] into the arms of the radicals, but has, instead, forced their leaders to take a radical position."

The rôle of the Australian Harry Bridges, leader of the longshoremen, remains somewhat a mystery. But Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, was quoted as saying in New York that there would be no strike of longshoremen along the Atlantic coast and adding:

"Our boys are smart enough to know that these radical elements want us to go out so they can take control of the situation as they did in San Francisco. The Communist element has failed to make inroads into our membership to any serious extent here."

This would seem to be one way of saying that there was considerable Communist agitation at work along the San Francisco water front. But that is one of the most imponderable of imponderables in a labor situation. To tell the number of Communists at work is an impossibility. One reason is that the term Communist is popularly used with such extreme laxity, whereas it signifies in fact a very distinct and exact politico-economic philosophy. It is used to discredit almost anyone whose opinion is different from our own, whether he be a socialist, state socialist, syndicalist, anarchist, merely an internationalist, a labor sympathizer or one who believes in freedom of speech as a remedy for Communism.

Another reason is that the Communist organizations keep entirely secret some portions of their forces. This is in accordance with the instructions published in the Pravda that there must be both a legal and an illegal organization, that is, the official Communist Party and an underground system of liaison and operation. One part of this *sub rosa* organization consists of "factory cells" or "nuclei," usually of two or three or four workmen in each shop they can get into. These sow propaganda and discord so far as they can without revealing themselves, and would become the factory managers in event of a revolution. Meanwhile they are directed to "work with illegal methods," which other parts of the instructions show means sabotage and wrecking of factory machinery whenever advantageous.



Wide World and Underwood

These and other persons in secret work of the Third International presumably feel no compunctions about dissembling their Communist connections, for they consider themselves spies in the class warfare. Lenin wrote, "Whatever serves to advance class warfare is moral." And, "We must know how to apply, at need, knavery, deceit, illegal methods, hiding truth by silence, in order to penetrate the very heart of the trade unions to remain there and to accomplish there the Communist task."

This attempted penetration of the trade unions has proceeded in the United States to the accompaniment of vociferous abuse of the regular union leadership, often without much regard for the truth. "The Communists enter a strike situation not to win but to disrupt," asserts the Federation report, "They employ two methods always; the first is to discredit regular leaders, while the second is to increase the demands to a point where they never can be met."

The Communists' object is obviously not to improve the democratic or capitalistic system but to prove that it is unworkable. Thus the secret "cells" are ordered to try to block every effort at economic recovery from the depression—one factor in which harmony exists between labor and capital. They are "to perform acts of sabotage in order to disorganize food supplies and other essentials of life"—witness the dumping of milk trucks in the Middle West and calling out of fruit and vegetable pickers in California. They are to make strike demonstrations "serve as training for civil war" and to try to make every strike spread from one place to another, from one occupation to another, until it becomes a general strike or a political mass strike, the revolutionary strike.

How far these manifestations as they have been seen in San Francisco, Minneapolis and elsewhere are the direct result of Communist agitation is impossible to say. The ideas are not the exclusive property of Leninism. But the methods of Communism are unquestionably the methods of mass suggestion in an aggressive and violent form, and they are at work on American labor as powerfully as the Bolshevists have the numbers and knowledge to use them.

Probably, even evidently, the numbers are not at all large, some can be dealt with by deportation, as were 74 anarchists or other revolutionaries last year, besides 2555 criminals and "immoral persons" and 9099 aliens without proper visas. But this does not affect the considerable number of Communists, Communist sympathizers and Communist leaders who are native or naturalized citizens of the United States.

And in the last analysis the strength and success of Communism in the United States will not depend upon its present ranks but upon the extent to which its doctrines and promises are made attractive to the now unattached bulk of American workers. Only by immense recruiting from among the discontented and the unemployed can it amass its needed army.

It may be true that the dyed-in-the-wool Communist agitator knows no law except force, but the people upon whom he must operate are more open to other arguments, such as decent wages and working conditions, fair treatment in their communities and reasonable opportunity. It has repeatedly been proved that under normal conditions of employment and remuneration American workers are quite immune to the exhortations of radicals.

Whether the action of community mobs or vigilantes, such as has been seen in the South and more recently in San Francisco, is of value in the long run, is open to question. Resort to personal violence only convinces the victims that their struggle is indeed class war. The smashing up of furniture and other property in supposedly legal meeting places is hard to distinguish in Communist eyes from the sabotage he is condemned for preaching. If America really has such confidence in law and order, can it not protect them by lawful means?

The Communist movement feeds upon hatred and a sense of injustice or futility. The violent phases of its agitation cannot gain a foothold where good will, common sense, fair play and a willingness to work together hold place in industry.

Part of its strategy is to divide labor and capital and pit them against each other, whereas they should be cooperating. It tries to enrage the worker by painting all capitalists and managers of industry as being of the same colors as the blackest. Industrialists play into its hands when they fail to distinguish between leaders of workers and loosely brand them all as radicals and Reds.

Shall this subtle argument be permitted to keep labor and capital from recognizing their true friends in each others ranks and making common cause with them? Or shall they join forces in a full understanding and with a determination to go forward to levels of well-being that will make paltry the blandishments of Communism?

Am I Myself Guilty of War?

A Commoner Looks on Gathering War Clouds, Reproaches Statesmen and the 'Other Fellow' in General, Then Assails the Lurking Enemy of Inward Thoughts

By Robin England

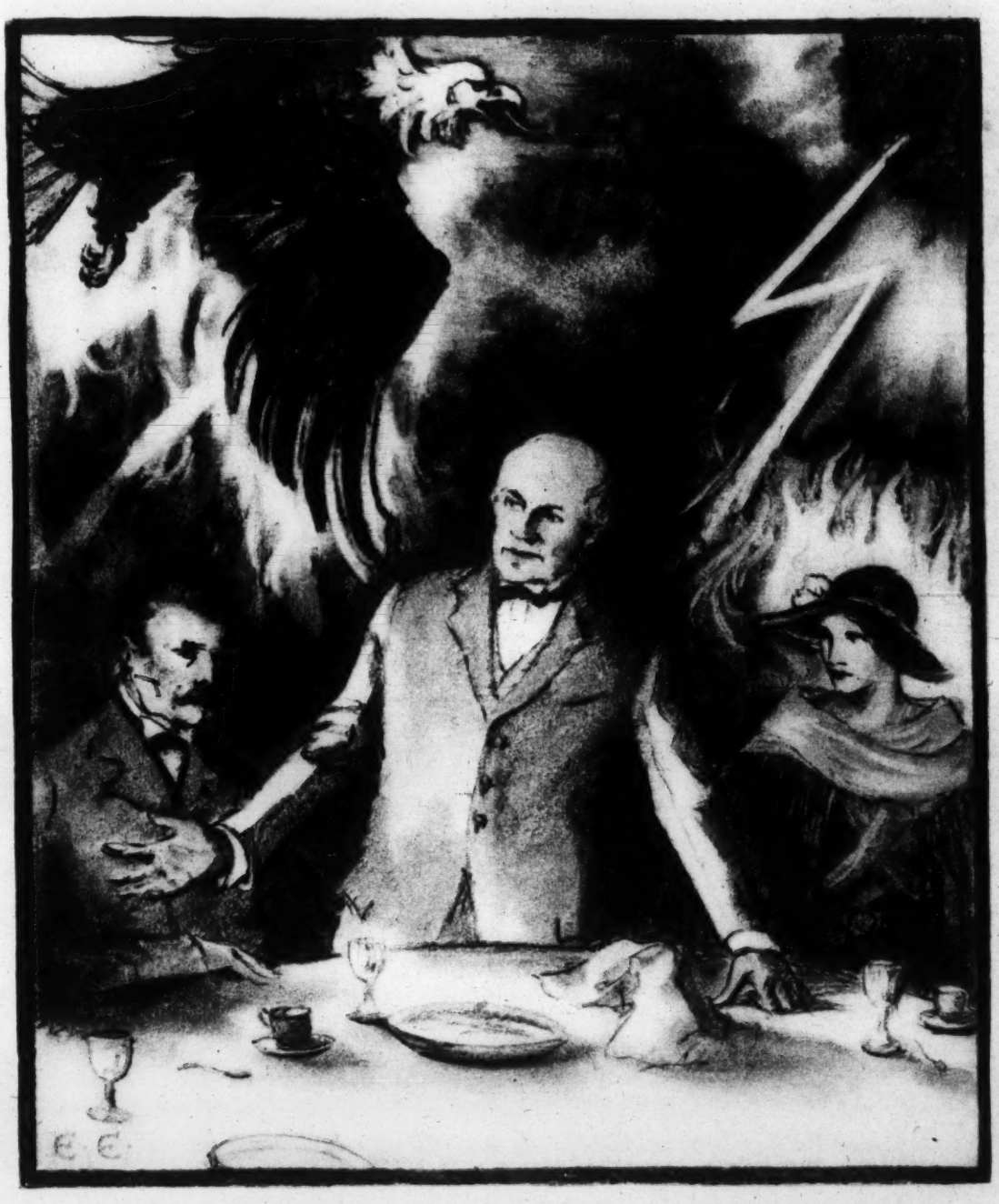


Illustration by Edith Emerson

"THE WORLD IS TALKING PEACE WHILE IT IS THINKING WAR. . . ."

WE READ with great interest the words of historians, students of modern international relationships, naval experts, travelers and business magnates. It is precisely because I am not one of these, but merely an ordinary, one-of-a-million citizen, that I feel justified in writing, hoping that my thoughts, coming as they do from a nonentity, might the more appeal to all the other nonentities who may read them.

I write in the first person partly because I shall not then appear to be haranguing the reader, but chiefly because everything in this world should be approached through the "I" and not through the indefinite and evasive "you" which so comfortably excludes oneself from responsibility. It would help my purpose if the reader would suppose that he himself were making the statements.

I am obliged to submit to quite a lot of uniformity consequent on organization. In some ways this standardization, with its imposition of collectivity, is a useful necessity, as it demands of me disciplined procedure, and teaches me the lesson that private opinion and needs must be subordinated to the harmonious progress of the whole.

The danger is, however, that it tends to eliminate individual responsibility, substituting for it the insidious belief that *somebody else* is to blame for anything and everything that goes wrong. I blame my church, my council, my parliament, my trades union, my insurance company, my cricket club, and so on, indefinitely. These organizations become "they"—neuter gender—as though they were quite inhuman, and were acting from some impelling force entirely foreign to me. Yet I am a significant part of them, and must look to myself if I would have them 100 per cent worthy and efficient. After all, the characters of individuals are the determining factors in the life of nations.

The world is talking peace while it is thinking war, it is hoping peace and expecting war, it is passively preaching peace and actively preparing for war. In reading the words of the leaders of all nations I find expressed an earnest desire for peace, followed by a persistent "but," denoting fear of war.

Now who is responsible for the gathering and bursting of war clouds? France fears invasion, she feels that past history justifies her building up her frontier defenses, and says it is pure self-defense. Britain no longer feels herself an island, adequately protected by her Grand Fleet, and so decides to increase her air strength, pleading that it is the only reasonable course to pursue in order to avoid being at the mercy of any enemy country which might—which would—attack from the air in the event of war. Signor Mussolini is stated to have said at the Pavia University in October, 1932, "Book and rifle make the perfect student"—and so Italy increases her expenditure on armaments. Germany arms and trains her manhood because loving peace so much she is prepared to fight for it, according to Herr Hitler's speech at Munich as reported in October, 1933, when he said, "The German people does not want war, but on the contrary its love of peace prompts it to fight for its right to live." Meanwhile Japan and the United States eye each other's navies—and build.

My accusing finger points in turn to each of these nations—to kings, emperors, dictators, imperialists, communists, on to munition manufacturers and capitalists—but somehow this same accusing finger crooks slowly round and points at myself! Oh no! I am not *solely* responsible, but I am responsible to such a degree that I cannot look at any other single person and say, "You are more to blame than I am."

The world situation, the international situation, is the result not of uncontrollable events, but of conflicting national viewpoints. I think it is safe to say that it is not brought about because the rivers of Germany have a deep-rooted antipathy toward the plains of Russia, because the Swiss mountains fear the rivalry of the French Riviera, or because the coal mines of the Saar are perturbed about the coming plebiscite.

It is equally absurd to suppose that any part of man, other than his thoughts, can take cognizance of, or feel anxious about the state of world affairs. There is no "situation" outside of men's thinking, for if every person in the world were smitten unconscious it is clear there would be a complete cessation of international complications, notwithstanding the fact that not a single thing would have been altered except that men's thought would have been silenced. Thus I see that the world's state is a mental one with a mental cause and needs a mental remedy.

I am a lover of liberty and my ideals fall but little short of those of the Irishman whose Utopia was a country in which every man could please himself, and if he wouldn't he'd be made to. My next point must be, then, that I have not the slightest right or excuse for interfering with anyone else's mentality, and therefore the only mental realm with which I can legitimately deal is my own.

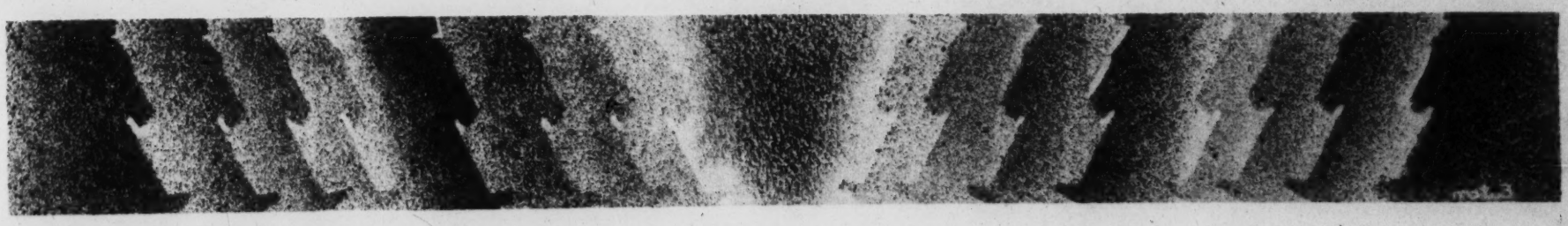
What are the causes of war? Among the chief must be placed greed, fear, hate, jealousy and pride. Then if I am to feel that I do not contribute in any way to war, I must be sure that I do not contribute any greed, fear, hate, jealousy or pride to the world's mental situation, or in other words I must not be greedy, jealous or proud, nor must I fear or hate! Every time I allow pride to dictate my actions in my own home surroundings, I am adding my quota to the cause of war; every hate and every fear which I entertain in my business, in addition to its local ill effect, will swell the grand (?) total of the causes of war.

So the problem is brought right home to *me*, and whereas before I thought of this, I could complacently blame somebody else, and feel that I could not possibly be held responsible for what they did, I must now set about putting my own house in order—a task that will give me no spare time!

Here is no groping, no experimenting, no waiting, no shirking, but a plain, straightforward job which I can start now, for it depends on no one but myself. I need no longer feel impotent because kings and governments and ministers and magnates are so inaccessible and so desirous of causing wars (if they are or ever were) because if I and my fellow beings banished war thoughts from our minds *there could be no war*.

Guns, battleships, airplanes and shells in millions could cause no war if there were no war thoughts in existence, but while these thoughts do exist in each individual there will be war—with sticks and stones and teeth and nails if the League of Nations abolishes every other weapon.

I therefore aver that it will be a great and valuable contribution to the cause of world peace, if *I* start *now* and eliminate as soon as possible from my own mind all war-producing thoughts, that this is all I am responsible for, and that when it is done I shall have made the most practical and stupendous contribution that ever man has been privileged to make.



KING KONG ENTHRONED OVER NEW YORK
The Ape, Supposedly Fifty Feet High, Is Only Four. The Cupola Is Also in Miniature, but the Background Is Actual.

Is Seeing Believing? N

Legerdemain Melts Distances, Distorts Proportio
Designed to Protect the Actors

By Palma Wayne

A FIFTY-FOOT APE, with a living girl in his hand, sitting on top of the Empire State Building on Fifth Avenue. Prehistoric animals that paw and snort and switch their tails. Railroad cars plunging off bridges. Buildings toppling in earthquakes. Part truth, part fabrication.

Operating in the kingdom of the motion picture industry and tabulated under the name of "Special Effects" is the unit which controls these and other photographic illusions that arouse wonder in awed audiences.

In this department was made the whale's mouth with the electric motor to operate its jaw that realistically bit off John Barrymore's leg in "Moby Dick."

Here are manufactured whole armies, such as you saw marching in the distance in "Farewell to Arms," diminutive soldiers mounted in horizontal lines row on row and placed on a small traveling belt operating like a sprocket chain. Electrically controlled, they swerve and halt and group together exactly as human beings would. In addition there are 8-inch horses that walk and pull and bend their heads, coming alive for you on the screen in heroic proportions.

In this one section are specialists from almost every craft. There are bridge builders, mechanical engineers, architects, sheet metal workers, wood carvers, sculptors and technicians in marine aircraft, to manufacture for you episodes that have to remain within the confines of credulity.

Fabulous counterfeits, producing unbelievable illusions, are fabricated here, not for the deliberate duping of the public, but of necessity. The first and most vital reason is the protection of human life; the second, to present some occurrence the cost of which would be prohibitive from the point of view of production.

The picture "Sky Hawk" will serve as an illustration of the colossal undertakings given over to the department on "Special Effects." The story entailed an air raid and the bombing of London by Zeppelins. The Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's and great English palaces were all modeled in clay before they were cast in plaster by technicians who knew aerial prospective. To a special engineer alone was given the construction of London Bridge. Miniature sets are generally drawn to the proportional standard of one-half inch to the foot of the real object. If a building calls for a 50 foot height the miniature must measure approximately 25 inches.

* * *

Two hundred men worked two months to present a miniature city in which every window, all of which were fitted with infinitesimal panes of glass, every gable, every steeple and spire came to the eye with convincing validity. On invisible horizontal wires zoned off to a mathematical calculation rested the tiny planes, 2 inches in length with little capsules of powder inside of them ready for explosions. These are fired by small batteries that work at given signals. Overhead is one of the big Zeppelins running on a wire with a fuse on the end of its nose. It cost $1200 to make and measured only 25 inches, a model as perfect as human ingenuity could devise.

At a given moment the Zeppelin comes in contact with another fuse wire on a miniature building and explodes. Its parts are ribboned with soft lead so that when the trigger sets off the explosions inside of it, the lead melts and the Zeppelin breaks in half.

In battlefield sequences, such as are used in war pictures, the whole must be governed from a given point. This necessitates a switchboard on which are placed 30 or 40 buttons worked by levers. Every button controls an electrical contact point and each is operated by one man. Thirty of them control the explosions that take place either in the air or on the battlefield. One touches off the wire of the trench that caves in, there is another for the enemy planes that swoop down, another for falling planes, a fourth uproots the trees and breakaways, a fifth serves for planes just entering the arena of action, and so on.

There is the greatest suspense in the filming of these miniature scenes. If one man misses his cue, if the explosions fail to occur on time, if any one thing fails to act as scheduled, the miniatures may be destroyed. Four to six weeks are required to reproduce the Zeppelin sequence, two whole days to reload the tiny capsules and three days to make up the set again. Many mental qualities are demanded of the craftsmen: alertness, accuracy, obedience, persistence and patience.

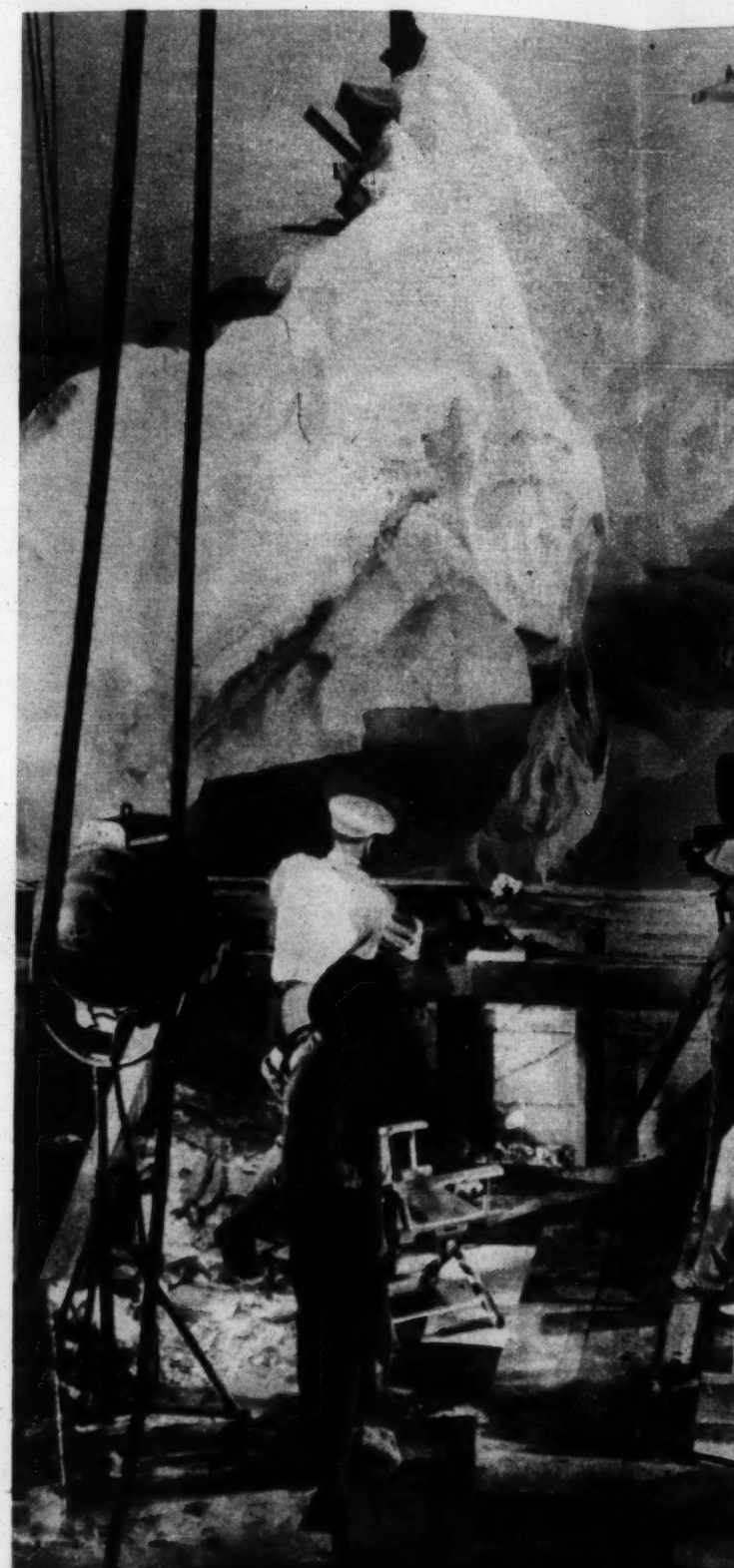
The photographing of the episode in "Noah's Ark," with 35 men in charge of 105 controls, was a matter of tense effort. One blunder, and weeks of painstaking care would go for naught. One remembers the colossal flood that came to such gigantic proportions on the screen. This setting occupied a space only 200 feet square on the studio lot. On it were erected the diminutive hills, surmounted by the City of Babylon about to be destroyed. Cunningly inserted in these small mounds of earth were tiny storage tanks of water, holding a total of 600,000 gallons. Every tank was electrically controlled. A minute gate inside, operated by a lever, opened to let the water out. Signals had to work with mathematical precision to release the wind machines, the smoke outlets, the rain producers and the gushing waters.

Says Fred Jackman, the directing genius of these effects, "That one scene took four months to make. It cost $40,000 and in four minutes it wasn't worth 40 cents."

Technical magicianship has attained such proportions that no longer are large sums spent on pretentious buildings lasting but a second. For example, a story may call for a cathedral, an industrial plant or a palace. The structure is not valuable enough to justify the expenditure of $5000 on it, yet it is necessary for the whole. So only one story is erected in full scale, such as you may have seen in the prison scene of "The Big House." Painted on a glass 4 ft. by 4 ft. were the other nine stories. This glass was hung about 25 feet away from the camera.

When a presentation of more detailed work is exhibited, such as the palace with its carved escutcheon in the Janet Gaynor picture "Adorable," or Maurice Chevalier's "Love Parade," a miniature top is made in plaster. Then, whether the scene on painted glass is 25 feet away from the camera or the plaster miniature is hung on big braces in the air three feet away, the camera's infallible eye will form the right perspective.

The most stupendous, laborious and pretentious effort in fictitious effects the industry has known up to the present was in the making of the picture "King Kong." To make tiny prehistoric animals breathe and walk had been done before; but a 50-foot ape that demanded animation in a semblance of half human desires meant utilizing every resource known to photographic legerdemain. Six different apes were manufactured, from one 18 inches high up to the full-scale head and chest that measured 14 feet, which was made in relation to his presumed height of 50 feet. This head and chest were all that was fabricated of the massive Kong. Different arms and unattached legs were built for some scenes. Thirty bear skins were used for his covering alone. His scr
eight n
Six n
control
face. (
the mo
rubber
skin fil
he foug
This
animal
nessed
It belie
whole
feet lo
Audi
prodigi
to mak
must b
their s
perfect
against
is a bl
tube to



MAYBE YOU GASPED OVER THIS AIRPLANE CRAS
It All Took Place in Miniature in a Hollywood Studio Tank. The Model Airplane Is Cone

DON'T DIVE, IT'S ONLY A PLATE OF GLASS

g? Not on the Screen

Proportions and Befuddles the Eye in Tricks
he Actors and Reduce Costs

John P. Fulton, Universal Pictures

HIS AIRPLANE CRASH IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN
odel Airplane Is Controlled by Invisible Wires Attached to the Frame Seen Above It.

ster
the
fal-
tive.
and
the
sent
King
ani-
lone
de-
e of
zing
phic
were
high
that
e in
f 50
that
ong.
legs
bear
lone.

His screen career involved one year and eight months of work.

Six men inside the stupendous head controlled different movements of his face. One operated the jaws, another the moving of the eyes, one worked the rubber nostrils, another operated the skin filled with fluid that erupted when he fought the tyrransauras.

This last-named monster, the largest animal known to have existed, was witnessed on the screen in colossal size. It bellowed like a bull and stamped out whole forests—but was actually only 10 feet long.

Audiences cannot conceive of the prodigious labor and patience involved to make these animals seem real. They must breathe and appear alive. Inside their small structures are regular and perfect ribs built on a spine. Resting against these ribs and attached to them is a bladder, connected in turn by a tube to an air tank with a gauge on it. The gauge is controlled by a small crank. After every photographic "take" this crank lets out the air a fraction of an inch, collapsing the bladder. This same process, when reversed, expands the bladder so that when the film is run through the camera the creatures breathe and pant and gasp.

But by what means do they fight and lunge in battle? By stop motion. What is stop motion? It is the same process that animates a Mickey Mouse picture, except that, instead of photographing one drawing at a time, it is necessary to photograph one position at a time. The miniature animals are constructed with loose joints so that when parts of their bodies are set up in place they can be moved in any direction.

In "Kong," when the triceratops, which resembles an enlarged boar, charged and his body trembled in death throes, every separate picture of the hundreds constituting the completed scene had to be made individually, resulting in only a sixteenth of a foot of film in each photograph. For instance, several dozen separate and complete "takes" had to be made to give a representation of one rearing leg. Hours of the most persevering work must elapse between the photographing of these tiny scenes; because one of the miniatures may have to move a leg, another the whole body and tail, another merely the eyes and mouth—and all the actions must be correlated. An eight hours' output is often measured in inches of film, and never more than 20 feet may be completed in a working day.

The men who do this special type of work are called animaters and are skilled technicians in their field.

To animate the doll in the miniature Kong's hand so that it metamorphosed itself where it lay on a ledge or a tree into a full grown girl was the recording of sequences that called for machine-like labor and grim endurance.

In one scene, the ape was shown coming for the first time into contact with a human being, a girl. With intense curiosity he plucks the garments from off the figure, piece by piece, supposedly hundreds of feet in midair.

"This one sequence took from 8:30 in the morning to 6 at night," says Fay Wray, its story heroine. "I sat in the tremendous paw of the ape, which was a solitary detached arm on a steel rod only 10 feet above ground, while Kong picked to pieces five dresses, one after another. It was necessary to do the scene over and over as it all hinged on a matter of timing." The enormous

EVEN THE GENII COULDN'T EQUAL THIS
Away Over the Minarets of Baghdad! But Offstage, a Building Crane in Workaday Fashion Swings the Magic Carpet.

hand of Kong had to be animated as he picked the clothes apart, and every fragment of the dress as it gave way had to match these timed movements of the ape with piston-like precision. The heads of this department, in whose keeping was left the execution of these effects, will tell you that the making of the fictitious is a craft that demands a knowledge of architectural drawing and of civil engineering, because it is based on a high degree of perspective.

* * *

A special photographer was sent to New York City to photograph the Empire State Building. This authentic scene was inserted in the picture by means of a method known as the "transparency." In matching the films taken of the real girl as she lay on the ledge of the Empire State Building, if the mechanical hand of Kong as he picked her up had deviated so much as a thousandth of an inch above or below her, it would have strained your credulity. This blending is a fusing of the unimpeachable with the unreal and is the very essence of the trick that fools the eye.

These transparencies are one of the most important adjuncts of picture legerdemain. With this process the action of the player can be transposed into any desired background. Richard Barthelmess, for example, can be made to walk through a plantation actually photographed in Java; or Miss Carole Lombard can be put in Honolulu waters, riding a surf board—although Miss Lombard and Mr. Barthelmess are photographed for both sequences in Hollywood. In "No One Man," Miss Lombard's picture referred to above, the surf board rested on a ball and socket that rocked it from side to side on a studio set, with sprays of water spreading out from beneath from a small wooden trough that worked on hinges. Every time the trough collapsed it shot the water over the surf board—that is all the water Miss Lombard ever saw in that Honolulu scene.

A transparency is exactly like a backdrop in a theater scene, except that it is animated. The action performed by the players takes place before a ground-glass screen of 18 by 20 feet. As the scene is played, a projection camera of the sort used in moving picture houses throws on this glass curtain from a distance of 100 feet the already photographed Waikiki waters and beach which had been especially taken in Honolulu for this picture. In simple phraseology, it means rephotographing another photograph. Transparencies give a deepened accent of authenticity achieved in no other manner, and in some instances no expense is considered too great to obtain these effects.

For "Madame Butterfly" a camera crew was scheduled to sail for Japan in time to photograph all the cherry blossom backgrounds. There was nothing in this picture that was not the true Japan, from its temples to its wistaria. And the only make-believe sequences were those putting into these real settings the actors in the Hollywood studio. Photographic backgrounds have also been made in the Orient for the screening of the book, "Oil for the Lamps of China."

Recently I witnessed for the space of a few seconds on the screen a large group of diners composed of men and women in evening dress. At no time in this sequence could one believe that the people eating and drinking with semblance of actuality were miniatures two inches high made of composition, sitting at tables the size of a silver dollar, in which were inserted small particles of mica to give a reflection as of tableware. Before me now are the tiny men and women. Pasted across their backs are infinitesimal slivers of chiffon; on these are turned the wind machines so that the scene gives a semblance of human beings in movement.

And now the question, what brings them to such a size when you see them on the screen? The most important thing in the filming of miniatures is how to calculate the perspective. If the perspective is wrong there is no illusion. Perhaps nowhere does Albert Einstein's theory of relativity come home to one with such compelling force. Here is one

(Continued on page 15)

THIS BRIDGE CRASHED FROM A HEIGHT OF FIVE FEET

Chains Settle Onto Europe's Fourth Estate

Soviet Russia Molds the Thoughts of Peasants to the Will of the State, Italy and Germany Regiment the Press, While France and England Remain Strongholds of Opinion

By R. A. Scott-James

Photograph in Center, © Keystone

"SHOW ME the public press of a people, and I will tell you its character." That adaptation of a famous saying would have been applicable enough to most of the nations of western and central Europe a dozen years ago. But not to so many of them today. All of the modern dictators have felt it necessary to put the press in shackles. Some of them, unlike the tsars of Russia or the sultans of old Turkey, who had no conception of the power of the press, have known enough to respect it while fearing it, and to mold it into a pattern serviceable to themselves. In the eyes of a Communist Russian or a Fascist Italian the ideal of the press is not to be "free," but to express the ideology of the ruling class.

Today the countries of Europe may be divided into two classes—those allowing their press to reflect many opinions (under democracy), and those with a press of one political pattern (under autocracy). In the former, though there have been many changes in the character of journalism in recent years, it remains "free" in the sense that it is free from governmental censorship or control, though, of course, it has never been completely free from the influence of rich men who acquired the mechanism and publishing power of big newspapers.

In Britain the press has become more democratic in the sense that a great part of it has adjusted itself more completely to what is supposed to be the taste of the masses; in another sense it has become less so, in so far as the enormous capital required for the conduct of a national popular paper tends to concentrate the control in the hands of four or five rich men. But although these persons have acquired immense power to lead or mislead the masses, this does not prevent the publication of responsible journals appealing to a wide variety of tastes. The British press, taken as a whole, still reflects all shades of British opinion, between extreme Conservatism and extreme Socialism or Communism. There is no disposition on the part of the central authority to attempt to curb it.

The press of France is even more varied and the intense individualism of the French nation is expressed in the extraordinary diversity of its journals. Just as the Chamber of Deputies is divided into more political groups than perhaps any other assembly in the world, so the French press is diversified by journals standing for as many shades of opinion as there are leaders of different shades of thought.

Paris alone has no fewer than 40 newspapers, and each of the great provincial centers has its own press, often wielding great influence within its district. In a position somewhat comparable with that of The Times in England or the New York Times in America, Le Temps is preëminent—weighty, staid, aloof. There are several popular papers which, presenting the news under a Paris perspective, have enormous circulations throughout the whole of France—Le Petit Parisien, Le Journal, Le Matin, and the Echo de Paris; and though these are primarily *news* papers, they give prominence to the views of distinguished contributors, such as, for example, the well-named Pertinax.

These are for all and sundry. But in addition every particularist view is catered to. The kiosks of Paris present a motley array of opinion-promoting journals, each of which has its stanch supporters. Every politician of note has his organ. M. Daladier, M. Herriot, M. Tardieu, M. Caillaux, M. Léon Blum and a dozen other politicians each has a paper devoted to the political interests which he represents. Among them are good papers and bad; some honest, some woefully corrupt. From time to time they sing in chorus, as when they retail whatever information may be given out by the Quai d'Orsay, or react to some blaze of popular feeling, as at the time of the Stavisky scandal. But, for the most part, so varied is the note that it would be misleading to put one's finger on this or that expression of opinion, and say: "Here is the authentic voice of France."

For French democracy, and in France we have democracy in perhaps its most extreme form, does not, in normal times, reveal itself on the surface as one voice, but as many—clamorous, conflicting, sometimes licentious. Opinion is not imposed with authority from above; it comes up in a flood from below. The characteristic of the democratic press is diversity, and is in direct contrast with that of Russia, Italy and Germany, characterized by uniformity.

Uniformity of opinion about matters of state there must be under a dictatorship. There is no successful autocrat in Europe today who does not realize that sovereignty depends on the power to influence opinion. To control opinion he must control the press, and it is a condition of his being that he should insist on all the newspapers speaking with one voice about political affairs. But there are two alternative policies which are open to him. He may regard the press as a potential enemy, and so restrict it that it becomes a diminishing force. This appears to have been the case up to the present in National Socialist Germany, where newspapers have lost 70 per cent of their circulations. Or, on the contrary, he may regard the press as an invaluable ally, and push its activities to the utmost so that it will be a positive, constructive force in his propaganda. This has been the policy of Soviet Russia.

That country, after the passing of the Tsar and the downfall of Kerensky, started with a clean slate. There was no conceivable possibility under the Communist régime for the publication of any organ of opinion which was not wholeheartedly and directly inspired by the Communist ideal. There was no room for any journalist who was not a completely convinced supporter of the Soviet system. Lenin and Stalin seized on this instrument as a means of converting Russia to their own faith and molding the minds of the masses to the shape that they desired.

The public within the Soviet Union, of which 60 per cent was illiterate in 1920, and of which 90 per cent (it is claimed) are now able to read, has been brought into touch with the printed word. Before the war Russia had 859 newspapers, of which only 467 were within the area of the Soviet Union, with a total circulation of 2,700,000. Today there are published within the Union 5400 papers with a total circulation of 38,000,000; a figure which is huge, even when we have made allowance for the fact that more than half of them are weekly or biweekly journals. There are 10,000,000 readers in non-Russian languages. The Pravda and Izvestia have circulations of about 1,600,000 each, and the Krestyanskaya Gazeta has 2,000,000 peasant subscribers.

The size of the newspapers is small, not exceeding four pages, but there is no need for more, since sensational reports, scandal, social gossip, sporting tips, stock market notes and so on do not appear. The Russian newspaper is strictly confined to the presentation of governmental information, industrial development, certain kinds of foreign news, and such matter as it is thought desirable that the ideal Communist citizen should study. Russia, through its uniform press, is molding a nation which is to be governed by a single motive.

She affords the best example of a state which, having fully recognized the potentialities of the press, has turned it to its own purpose, and in some measure has succeeded, through it, in actually influencing national character. Fascist Italy has moved some way in the same direction, but not so far; for Signor Mussolini seems to be aware of the value of encouraging some diversity of opinion on matters unconnected with state policy. It is not his ambition to destroy initiative, except in so far as it may be dangerous to the Fascist philosophy or the ruling authority.

On the other hand every paper must be prepared at all times to act upon the least hint given to it by the press bureau. It is a crime to publish or circulate any paper opposed to the régime, and offenders are liable to long terms of imprisonment. In the earlier period of Italian Fascism many distinguished journalists fled the country and are exiles to this day. Though news and editorial matter are not submitted for censorship before publication, a paper may be seized and suspended if anything held to be improper is printed, and the responsible person may be punished. If news or comment is presented in a form not approved of by the Duce or the head of his press bureau, an editor is apt to be reprimanded; he therefore makes it his constant study to interpret the desires of the authorities and to be the apt vehicle of "inspiration."

In regard to important public matters not much is left to chance. Exact instructions are sent out by the press bureau as to the presentation, treatment or avoidance of certain topics. La Stampa Libera of New York published last autumn a series of typical instructions, such as:

> Do not advertise the success of the loan in the United States.
>
> Feature, avoiding all exaggeration, under a two-column headline, the visit paid by Il Duce to Camp Sandro Mussolini.

And occasionally we have evidence of the Government's claim to be the moral leader of the people in such advice as: "Do not make up the paper in such a way as to have all the reports of accidents and crimes follow one another, for it is not desirable to fill half pages with catastrophic news."

In Germany the transition from liberty to restraint, from diversity to uniformity, has been swift and firm. A year or two ago its press was as various and free as that of England or France, and every variety of political opinion found expression in it. There were conservative papers like the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung; democratic or radical papers like the Vossiche Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt and the Hamburger Fremdenblatt; the Socialist Vorwärts, the Communist Rote Fahne; the National Socialist Angriff, and Herr Hitler's special organ, Völkische Beobachter.

Today the two last alone preserve the same character and the same obvious sincerity which distinguished them before the revolution, and they are therefore almost alone among contemporary newspapers in having retained or strengthened their prestige and circulation.

In the early stages of the revolution the new rulers appear to have treated the press rather as a potential enemy than as a living instrument for strengthening their cause; this is sufficiently indicated in figures quoted by the Berlin Newspaper Institute, showing that the number of daily newspapers has fallen from 2700 to 1200, the combined average daily circulation from 1,000,000,000 to 300,000,000, and the number of journalists employed from 19,000 to 5300—(an interesting contrast with the development of journalism in

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

They Took Pleasure in His Company

Carlyle in Old Age, by David Alec Wilson and David Wilson MacArthur. London: Kegan Paul. 15s. net.

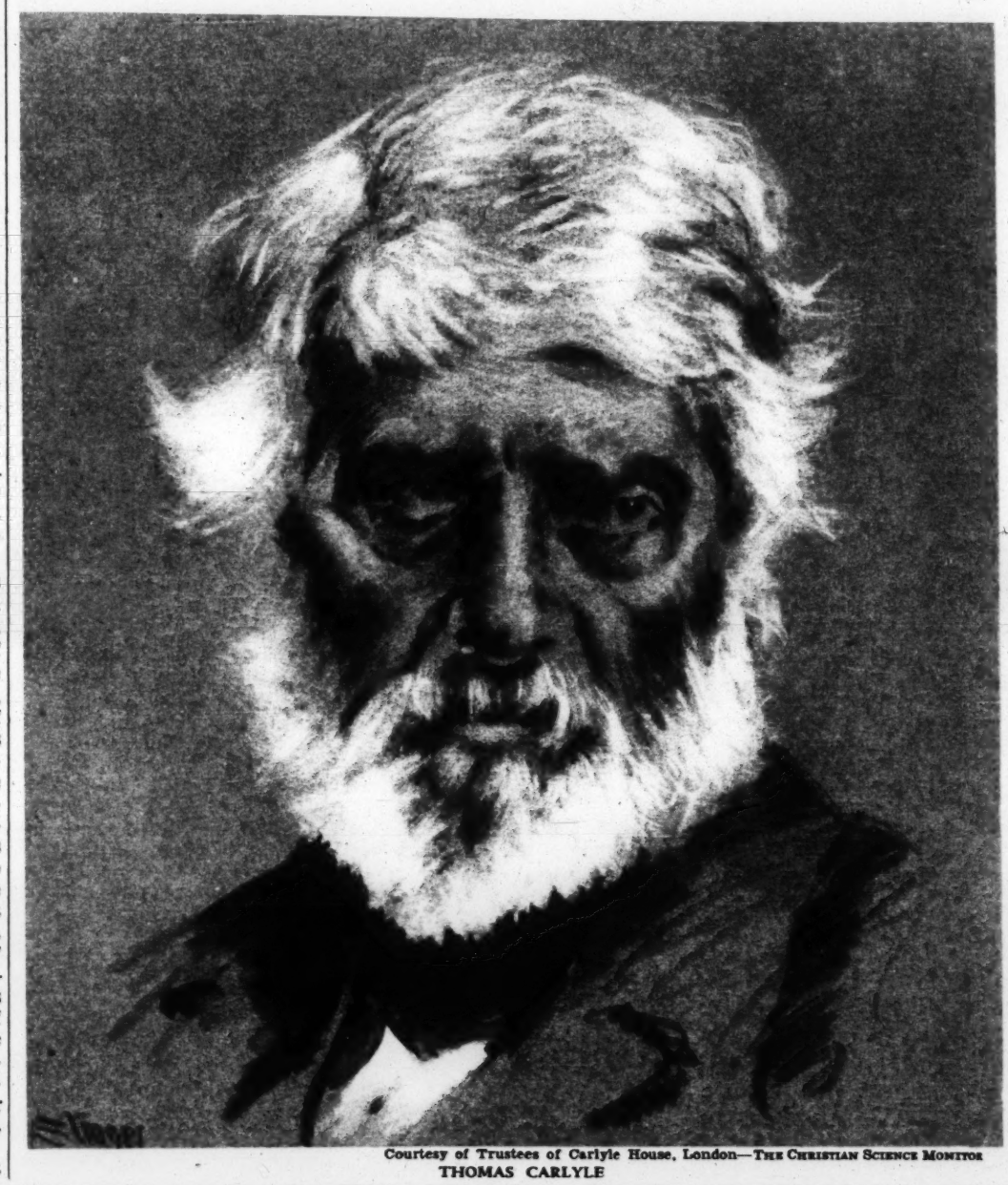
BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSION at last is a notable undertaking in biography. Not, indeed, by the hand that began it, but from material which that hand assiduously gathered. Nor will it be easy to say where Wilson ends and MacArthur begins. This is a tribute to Mr. MacArthur's skill and fidelity, but it is also due to the self-denying ordinance imposed by Wilson's chosen method, in which the author's personal humors and idiosyncracies are given little scope. Carlyle is made to reveal himself in the course of the six volumes as far as possible in his own words, or in those of his friends and acquaintances. And so potent was his personality, so memorable his conversation that there is a host of witnesses. There were few who met him, were it frequently or but once, who were not moved to record their impressions of the man and the very words he spoke. And those who had not printed their stories Wilson was indefatigable in hunting down and examining. What he learned was enough to fill a very long book, in which there is little or nothing unworthy of preservation.

Where an author's opinion is allowed to appear, apart from the inevitable strictures on Froude, the shortcomings of whose famous "Life" were the *fons et origo* of Wilson's labors, they are usually but echoes of the hero's. Scant respect is shown to those with whom Carlyle was out of sympathy. He had, for instance, an equal contempt for Disraeli and Gladstone; and so, it would seem, has Mr. MacArthur. He is entitled to his views, but it hardly gives one a high opinion of his judgment to read that Rossetti was "a rather minor modern poet," Arnold "a beatified school inspector" and that Swinburne's poetry "had the obscenity of Byron without the wit." These things, however, and a few obvious inaccuracies in transcription or proof reading, are minor blemishes on what, taken as a whole, is a fine piece of work.

The years recorded in this last volume were not very eventful. We miss the bright figure of Jane Welsh, who passes early from the picture. The most dramatic moment is when Carlyle goes to Edinburgh to deliver his inaugural address as Rector of the University, and stirs his audience to a frenzy of enthusiasm. There is a delightful account of the Sage's one meeting with Queen Victoria, when he had the temerity to sit down, with or without leave, in the royal presence.

The great books were all written, and for the most this is a chronicle of visits and talk. But it is never dull, for Carlyle as a talker was unique, and his interlocutors were men of the caliber of Mill and Ruskin, Tyndall and Turgenev, Emerson—remet after years of separation—and Charles Eliot Norton. All, whatever their opinions, delighted in his company; and it is easy to see why. The large-heartedness of the man, his generosity and genniality are apparent in nearly every act and utterance. He was humorous, too, withal his occasional gloom, and his rugged outspokenness was tempered by his large laughter. As Hardy writes of Meredith: "His note was trenchant, turning kind." And he was certainly one of the greatest of the Victorians.

F. BICKLEY



Courtesy of Trustees of Carlyle House, London—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOMAS CARLYLE

Seen in China

The Hundred Names: A Short Introduction to the Study of Chinese Poetry with Illustrative Translations, by Henry H. Hart. Berkeley: University of California Press. $2.50.

WHETHER LINES by the Chinese poetess, Hô P'ei Yü, found among the 175 translations of "The Hundred Names," give the effect of something seen from a single viewpoint, or of a number of sights experienced in succession, readers accustomed to the technique of English are likely to ask themselves. Hô P'ei Yü belongs late in time, as Chinese history goes. She expresses herself as follows:

A flower,
A willow,
A fisherman
On a rock.

A ray of sun
On the river,
A bird
On the wing.

Halfway
Up the mountain
A priest slowly climbs
To a shrine.

In the forest
A yellow leaf
Flutters and falls.

To go back further, the same question intrudes. Wang Wei, whose name is associated with the T'ang Dynasty (from the seventh to the tenth centuries), we know we are not reading a translation of a Medieval Latin poem in the following lines:

You have come from my native village?
You surely have news for me!
Does the sun still peep in my window?
Are there buds on the old plum tree?

The most fascinating and interesting problem of the translator is the interpretation of the ideograph, which conveys a wealth of imagery, a world of meaning of form and color, difficult to convey; for Chinese poetry is not primarily written to be read aloud, as is Occidental; its beauties of composition are for the eye, not for the ear to enjoy. Mr. Hart quotes from Purcell:

"The Chinese written character, indeed, is so beautiful in itself, and its units so wrought about with subtleties, that a poem is but an elegant stringing together of minor poems, each one character long." A. B.

Isabelle Goes on a Passionate Pilgrimage

The House in the Hills, by Simonne Ratel. Translated from the French by Eric Sutton. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50.

IN "THE HOUSE IN THE HILLS," Miss Simonne Ratel presents a divided family. M. Durras says continually, to himself, or aloud: "What about me?" His wife, Isabelle, answers: "What about the children?" This is what rocks the house of Durras with violent convulsions and produces a cleavage, with M. and Mme. Durras on the one side and Isabelle and the children on the other. The difference between this kind of cleavage and the kind M. Durras knows as a geologist is that Mme. Durras and Isabelle are one and the same person, obliged to pass at times from one group to the other.

Isabelle's task is to keep the two groups apart, to provide a happy, normal environment for her little son and daughter and the small niece who lives with them, and, when her husband's irritability and jealousy appear in action, to defend the children. She has probably never read of John Dewey's theory of the child-centered school, but she sets out to create a child-centered household. She plans that the children shall be in an atmosphere of gayety, love and confidence; and in this work she finds full compensation for living with a husband whom she does not love. Thwarted in her task, the lovely and intelligent Isabelle is capable of turning into a wild woman, tigerish in defense of her young. An opportunity to escape to the devotion of a congenial man she rejects without a moment's thought or regret, because of its probable effect on the children. Her whole existence is a passionate pilgrimage in quest of happiness for Laurent, Lise, and Anne-Marie.

Miss Ratel has exercised her art to make her readers accept as inevitable a situation that their sober judgment tells them is a special case. Natural affections have been distorted into an abnormal situation. Isabelle's love for her children is too fierce in its concentration. M. Durras's disappointed love for his wife turns into furious jealousy of his children. The children themselves, however guarded, feel a strained condition at home and are on the verge of becoming little extremists. Tragedy looms over the house in the hills though common sense finally comes to the rescue. Isabelle has sufficient clarity to see that it is best to leave the isolation of their mountain home, submit to the ordered life of a city, and deliver her little savages to outside influences.

In spite of the extremity of the conflict, parents will find food for thought in the theories of this novel, and persons who admire good writing will delight in the exquisite workmanship.

The sterile hill country, with its bitter contrasts of weather, influences the action to the extent of itself becoming an actor. The scene has beauty, too, which contributes to the fullness of life that Isabelle desires for the children. The knowledge of wild life and farm life, fun and imagination, good living and dignity are among her rights of childhood.

Some of the gayety and delicacy and some of the precision of word and phrase in "The House in the Hills" might be lost but for the skill with which Mr. Eric Sutton has made his English version.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

The NEW SALESMANSHIP HANDY 66 PAGE BOOK

Contains the 26 articles printed in The Christian Science Monitor. Original, practical, inspirational. Cloth, $1.00; Paper cover, 50c (20% extra outside U. S. A.). At book stores or write direct to

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 5 at 222 W. Adams St., Chicago

EUROPEANS and CANADIANS

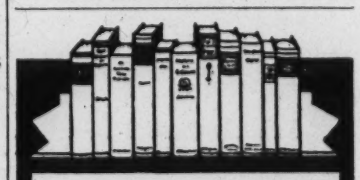
will find the inspirational booklet "Why Limit Yourself?" in stock with the following dealers—

The Art Store, 33 Sloane Sq., London.
The T. Eaton Company, Ltd., Toronto.
David Spencer, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.
D. J. Young & Company, Calgary.
Foster Brown & Son, Montreal.

In America, please see your bookseller or send direct to the author,

Edward J. Hoff
729 Mannington, Cincinnati, Ohio
Single copies 25c, 5 for $1.00

The BIBLE
All sizes and prices.
A guiding light —A source of inspiration!
Write for catalog or call at
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St., Boston



When you purchase a BOOK advertised in the Weekly Magazine Section, please let the publisher know of your response to his Monitor advertisement.

They Are Changing the World

Russia Today—What Can We Learn From It? by Sherwood Eddy. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50 net.

FOR MANY YEARS Mr. Sherwood Eddy has made a practice of conducting a group of professional men and students to the Soviet Union and to other European countries, giving them a sort of first-hand course in international relations by arranging interviews with representative figures in public life and visits to typical institutions. With his companions Mr. Eddy summer after summer has trodden the well-worn tourist path to the Gay-Pay-Oo commune in Bolshevo, to the model Lenin commune in Tambov Province, to the model Sokolniki prison and to other places which are on the regular route of the short-time visitor to Russia. He has also possessed further and perhaps more fundamental contacts with Soviet life through such media as personal friendships and a careful study of the book and periodical literature which has appeared in English on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Eddy's reaction to the new order in Russia, which obviously has made a strong appeal to his imagination, is not of a uniform character. He combines strong sympathy with what he regards as the social idealism of the Soviet leaders and pronounced admiration for certain aspects of Soviet life, such as the absence of race prejudice, the elimination of the private profit motive in industry, the effort to create a planned social and economic order, with equally outspoken dislike of the ruthlessness and intolerance which he finds in many fields. The first 40 pages of his book really set down in concentrated form almost everything that may fairly be said in criticism of the Soviet régime; and he sums up his "case for the prosecution" in the following words:

"For its paralyzing bureaucracy, for its denial of liberty and its dictatorship that extends to almost all of life, which takes the form sometimes of a tyranny and sometimes of a terror; for its policy of world revolution by violence as the only panacea of social deliverance; and the relentless coercion of its continuing revolution, for the intolerance, bigotry and anti-religious persecution which spring from the harsh dogmatism of the system, we make our indictment."

* * *

Mr. Eddy then assumes the rôle of an attorney for the defense and pays unstinted tributes to the idealism of the Communists, to their passion for social justice, to Russia's achievements in such fields as popular education, elimination of unemployment, humane treatment of ordinary criminals and child delinquents, etc. At the same time he is unsparing in his strictures against "capitalism" and contrasts the buoyant self-assurance of the typical Young Communist with the symptoms of doubt, decay and pessimism which he sees everywhere in the West.

Although the author is transparently straightforward in his desire to describe "both sides" of Russian life, one notices a few slips in the book. Examinations in the schools and universities, which Mr. Eddy says are nonexistent, have been restored for some time; and the author conveys a somewhat exaggerated idea of the asceticism of the lives of Communist leaders by taking their ruble salaries at face value and not giving due account to the fact that high office in Russia automatically assures its holder not indeed grossly luxurious living, but thoroughly comfortable conditions as regards food, housing, transportation, places for spending vacations, etc.

* * *

Mr. Eddy keeps in the foreground what America and the outside world generally can learn from the Soviet achievement. Disliking some aspects of Communist theory and practice and approving of others, he seems to hope that it may be possible to adopt or adapt the better sides of Bolshevism while rejecting the more objectionable ones. Theoretically this would seem plausible and desirable. But the Soviet régime is so close-knit, so completely based on a unified philosophy of life, that in actual practice it would prove very difficult to disentangle what Mr. Eddy regards as its desirable features from those which he would wish to reject. The collectivization of agriculture which he theoretically admires has in practice proved impossible without the application of the measures of compulsion which he dislikes, to peasants who failed to appreciate its supposed blessings. Mr. Eddy enjoyed hearing disciplined hosts of Russian Young Communists shouting, "We are changing the world." He did not enjoy the thought that intellectuals in Russia may not talk and write as they see fit. But here again the question arises: Would the Young Communists be so blissfully certain they were right, would they shout so unanimously and heartily, if they had not been shielded by a protective censorship from anything which the Communist leaders would regard as "dangerous thoughts"?

This reviewer is in broad agreement both with Mr. Eddy's idea that the system loosely known as "capitalism" is in need of reform and modification and with his mental attitude of refusing to shut his eyes either to the dark sides or to the positive achievements of the Soviet régime. But it is perhaps doubtful whether the process of picking out the plums from the Soviet pudding is so easy as Mr. Eddy occasionally seems to think it would be.

Treating one of the most highly controversial subjects of our age, Mr. Eddy has written a thought-provoking book which should appeal equally to the novice in Russian affairs and to the argument-scarred veteran of summer tours or of residence in Moscow.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Colonies From the Outside

The Colonial Period of American History: The Settlements: I, by Charles M. Andrews, Farnam Professor of American History, Emeritus Yale University. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.

PROFESSOR ANDREWS has done a masterly piece of work with this his first volume on the colonial period of American history, but it will be caviare to the general. Many will find it difficult reading. Not because of the writing, for that is skillfully done and vivid, but because of the mass of information which must be mentally digested in order to get the full flavor and value of the book. Every page is alive with historical facts that should be remembered.

For the student, or the lay reader who is genuinely interested in American history and the colonization periods of English history, Professor Andrews' book can well be sheer delight. Not only is it packed full of facts, but those facts are presented from a new viewpoint. Things familiar to us from our childhood keep turning up with new faces. Just as a familiar mountain, seen from a new angle, presents an entirely different aspect, so does colonial history as seen from Professor Andrews' viewpoint take on a new semblance.

Approach to the colonial period through this volume is from the English, rather than the American, viewpoint. The author believes this is the only way that the Colonies can be placed in their right historical setting. They must, he tells us in his preface, be viewed "not from within, as is commonly done, but from without, with the movement constantly forward, following the natural course of historical development, and disregarding all preconceptions based on later events."

After all, up to the end of the seventeenth century, there is little in colonial history—save where it has to do with Indians and natural resources—that is not more English than it is actually American. And where it is not English, it is often Dutch or Spanish. The first period of development of what is now the United States is simply the development of English America. A comparison of the facts as presented by Professor Andrews with the same data as presented by many other historians will convince us that we knew this all along, if we had ever taken the trouble to step overseas for a look at United States colonial history from the outside. Not until the latter half of the eighteenth century do the Colonies become really more American than English. From the beginning, however, some essentials should be considered from the dual viewpoint, if their real and inner significance is to be extracted.

Following out his scheme of construction, Professor Andrews pulls history together, knitting its apparently divergent threads into one gorgeous and entrancing pattern. He correlates his facts. Through his luminous prose we see the motivating causes that led to the colonization of America, Bermuda and the Barbados. We get glimpses, too, of what certain continental powers are doing while England is busy with her explorations and efforts at colonization. We see Holland thumbing her nose at Spanish-Portuguese claims to the Malay Archipelago, and laying the foundations for her still existing power in the East Indies. We get a bird's-eye view of the attitude of Spain toward England during "The Age of Discovery," and on through the years. We see colonization in its separate parts, and we see it as a whole.

A point commonly overlooked by other historians, but emphasized by Professor Andrews, is the important part played by Bermuda and the Barbados in the history of the colonization of America. Emphasis, too, is laid on the number of nonconformists among early British settlers in those islands, and on the fact that the Pilgrims in New England accounted themselves loyal British subjects for more than a hundred years after their landing at Plymouth.

These are only a few of the many converging facts presented by Professor Andrews. A glance at the table of contents will show the scope of his work, and the index—32 pages long—gives a comprehensive hint of its multiple detail and thorough treatment.

MAGRUDER G. MAURY

Prosperity and the Sword

The Irrepressible Conflict, 1850-1865, by Arthur Charles Cole. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

BY WAY OF SOUNDING the keynote, "in the summer of 1850 Americans looked out upon their country with eyes that glowed with pride and confidence," says Prof. Arthur Charles Cole in his volume, "The Irrepressible Conflict," latest of the Macmillan series of histories. Certainly any full blooded American will feel not a little of that same pride and confidence in the country which came triumphantly through the turbulent years reviewed by Dr. Cole. Some persons may doubt whether this historian has quite caught the Southern attitude on the much-debated differences which drove the people into the vortex of the War Between the States. But these are minor things which can be overlooked by the reader absorbed in the swift pulsation of the book as a whole.

Professor Cole has gathered a mass of new material. That assertion may be startling to those who have thought the facts of the period and the deductions therefrom already threshed out to exhaustion. Perhaps it would be better to say that the author has adopted a unique point of view which gives to matter long familiar a different and novel slant, making the reader feel he is encountering historical revelations. Few historians of that era have attempted to show us, for illustration, the sufferings and hardships undergone by the conscientious objector. Also, few historians have attempted to show us, as Professor Cole does, the vital rôle played by the food farmers of the North. There is, it is true, a distinct literature dealing with the free Negro and his part in the strife, as well as a literature which concerns itself with the alien immigrant. But both these phases of the struggle between the North and South have been matters of interest more to the professional student than to the general reader. Professor Cole has dragged them from the hiding place made for them by the specialist to make them a part of his book. More than that, this volume holds up for our inspection and study the radically different civilizations then existing in the North and the South—civilizations with different standards, different values, and widely different goals and ambitions.

As in "The Tragic Era," Claude Bowers gives us pictures of the humdrum, day-by-day lives of the average men and women of the period, so Professor Cole lays special emphasis on that phase of history. It is as though we were in a movie, almost a talkie, watching and listening as those 15 stormy years go by. Before us moves the American people, worried at times as the war clouds darken, but for the most part plunging ahead toward what seemed to them certain prosperity, offspring of King Cotton of the South and Dictator Machine of the North.

M. G. M.

Precious

Giulietta and Romeo, translated from the Italian of Luigi da Porto, by Jessie Benton Evans. Portland, Maine: The Mosher Press. $5.

PAPER THAT IS A PLEASURE to touch, type clear and easy, but not too large, pictures and illuminated initial letters, lending variety and brilliance to the pages, come with "Giulietta and Romeo," another handsome little volume of the kind that readers associate with The Mosher Press.

The subject, too, falls in with the Mosher tradition—a theme romantic and not unfamiliar, but on the precious side of the familiar. It is a source, if not *the* source, of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" which Mrs. Jessie Benton Evans has translated from the Italian story, "Giulietta et Romeo," written by Luigi da Porto of Vicenza early in the sixteenth century. The authenticity of the legend, or history, and its influence upon writers of romance, are discussed by Mrs. Evans in an introductory essay. A biographical sketch of da Porto, who enjoyed some repute among his contemporaries as courtier, lover and knight, no less than as writer, completes the book.

The story is told with directness and dramatic sincerity which shine through the somewhat awkwardly phrased translation.

L. H. T.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

THE BLUE MARKING **CRAYONS**

For Lesson References

Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper, complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material by mail, *ONE DOLLAR*. Money refunded if not satisfied.

W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio

BIBLES

Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

6½ x 4½ x 1 inches
Morocco Binding
(plain or self-pronouncing pages)

Black . . $5.00
Blue . . . $6.00
Brown . . $6.00

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a year, single copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

15 PARLIAMENTARY HOME LESSONS
in simple Book Form only $3.75
5 DAYS FREE TO SEE

The two books containing Mary Redfield Plummer's simple, fascinating method of mastering Robert's Rules of Order will be sent to any reader of the Monitor without a penny payment in advance. Examine thoroughly and then either send us $3.75 plus postage as complete payment upon receipt of our bill, or return the books within 5 days. ORDER TODAY. You need merely say, "Send the Parliamentary Books for free examination. I agree to terms in your Monitor advertisement."

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 4 at 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

A NEWS RACK IN BERLIN © Keystone

..Press

(Continued from Page 10)

et Russia). The repression of osition journals began from first moment of Herr Hitler's ssion to power, and became plete when his power was olidated. The newspaper of- were quickly purged of all nding elements, and even ign correspondents, accord- to Mr. Edgar A. Mowrer, nerly president of the For- Press Association, were ecuted "not because their rts are untrue, but because facts they report might in- the real or supposed inter- of Germany abroad." A law passed last October which e it a capital offense to ulate anti-National Social- terature in Germany, or, in case of a German citizen, to "treasonable publications" ide the country.

about the same time the German Press Law, mainly pared by Dr. Joseph Goeb- the Minister for National ghtenment and Propaganda, it down that the profession ournalism could only be car- on by approved journalists red on a professional list Minister having the right veto). They must be Ger- s, of Aryan descent, and not ried to non-Aryans. Their es, as servants in a "public e," are rigidly defined, and hedged about with penalties. irs is a "public task regulated ts professional duties and ts by the state through this " and it is their duty to laborate" with the state "in shaping of the intellectual ent of newspapers."

practice it appears that enjoy even less freedom of ment than is allowed to nalists in Italy. Precise or- are issued in regard to every ortant political event or sterial speech, and com- t is delayed until such time ficial "inspiration" is forth- ing.

t it must not be forgotten Germany is still going ugh the process of transition he new order. The editors rank and file of the profes- have not yet accustomed nselves to the rôle which is g thrust upon the press; of being the mouthpiece, of this or that politician, or or that independent thinker, of the official state. The le press of Germany, as Dr. Goebbels plans it, is to be the single totalitarian voice of a totalitarian German nation—nationalism standing united against all foreign influences from without and all dissentient elements within.

The new Germany, under the hands of a government which controls press, public speech, radio, screen and gramophone, is to have one mind, one opinion, one voice. When Germany is fundamentally National Socialist, as Russia is Communist, it is possible that her press may regain some at least of the vitality of which it has been deprived. If so, its vitality will depend, not, as in democratic countries, on the spontaneous expression of individual opinion, but on the acquired capacity to interpret, with the conviction of patriotism, the will of the state.

Films of England

THE NATIONAL TRUST, charged with the task of preserving the beauties of the English countryside, has found a new ally in the screen.

Six short films have been made with the idea of publicizing its activities and arousing widespread interest in the object of its work. These films show, among other beauty spots, the Cheddar Valley in Somerset and the hills and lakes of Cumberland.

It is hoped that when these films are publicly exhibited they will bring home to everyone who sees them a recognition of the beauty of England, and the necessity of helping the national organization which attempts to preserve this beauty unimpaired.

MAKE MONEY *At Home!*

LEARN steady income each week, working at home, coloring photos and miniatures in oil. Learn famous "Koehne Method" in few weeks. Work done by this method in big demand. No experience nor art talent needed. Many become independent this way. Send for free booklet, "Make Money at Home."
NATIONAL ART SCHOOL, Inc.
3601 Michigan Ave., Dept. 245-C, Chicago, Ill.

EDGEWOOD PARK JUNIOR COLLEGE GREENWICH, CONN. NEAR NEW YORK
FOR YOUNG WOMEN. Junior College courses: 1. Two years of standard college. 2. Two-year elective cultural diploma course. 3. Special courses: Secretarial, Home Economics, Kindergarten, Speech, Journalism, Advertising Art, Music—piano, voice, violin. College Preparatory. All sports. Riding. Moderate rates. Catalog. M. H. Reaser, Ph.D., Box S, Greenwich, Conn.

FISHBURNE
MILITARY SCHOOL. Accredited. Classes average 7. Graduates now in 40 leading colleges without entrance exam. Riding. Public Speaking. Every boy on a Team. Swimming Pool. 54th year. Visit. Write for Catalog.
Col. M. H. Hudgins, Box S, Waynesboro, Va.
MILITARY SCHOOL

KODAK ENLARGEMENTS
DAK ENLARGEMENTS, 5x7, 10c. 3 for First film developed and 8 fine border with one 5x7 enlargement, 25c. WIL- Litchfield, Illinois.

..Hopkins

(Continued from Page 3)

18 hours a day. The Government has entered so many unprecedented fields that it is hard to round them up. The relief program has included CWA activities with special jobs for white-collar workers, rescue of stranded populations from submarginal lands, purchase and distribution of farm surpluses to feed and clothe the needy, establishment of transient relief centers, financial backing for self-help and barter groups, provision of school lunches, formation of adult education classes and nursery schools, establishment of jobs for 100,000 students working their way through college, summer camps for unemployed women and distribution of feed and seed.

It has fallen to Harry Hopkins' lot to be coalman and groceryman to the unemployed. As president of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation he has purchased with special funds furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration more than 200,000,000 pounds of salt and smoked pork, 42,000,000 pounds of butter, 20,000,000 pounds of cereal, 14,000,000 pounds of canned beef, 1,000,000 tons of coal and varying amounts of flour, dried apples, lard, beans, cheese, oranges, sirup, blankets and feed for livestock. In this way the farm surplus was reduced, at the same time that the needy were helped.

Direct relief is inherently bad, Mr. Hopkins believes. Work relief is a little better because it is easier on the recipient, but it is extremely costly to the Government's exchequer. What he is working and waiting for is a national plan that will give every man a chance to take care of himself. When that day comes, the Federal Relief Administrator will be out of a job, but he will be glad of it.

Morte d'Arthur Mss.

THE ONLY known manuscript of Sir Thomas Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur" has been discovered during the recataloguing of the libraries of Winchester College, in England.

"Le Morte d'Arthur," on which Tennyson based his "Idylls of the King," is one of the earliest books printed in English, being issued by Caxton about 1486. This printed edition has hitherto been the earliest authority for Malory's work known to scholars.

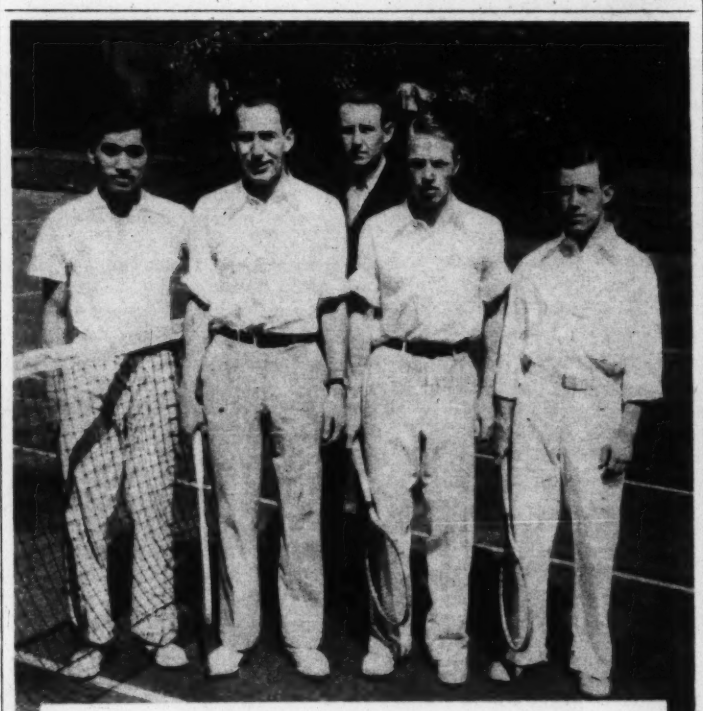
It is expected that the discovery of this manuscript will have considerable influence upon future printed editions of the work.

Malory did not himself see "Le Morte d'Arthur" through the press, and it is believed that Caxton introduced into the book many lacunæ and errors.

A full collation of the newly discovered manuscript with Caxton's edition is to be undertaken, and by this means it is hoped that the world will soon be able to read "Le Morte d'Arthur" exactly as Malory wrote it.

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL
of Landscape Architecture Courses in Landscape Architecture, including Horticulture and Garden Design. Spring and Fall Terms in Groton. Winter Term in Boston. John Parker, Director, Groton, Mass. New lower tuition fees.
Groton and Boston, Mass.
Fall term starts September 24.
Write for Catalogue.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT Academy America's First Naval Preparatory School
College Entrance Board standards. Prepares for all colleges, Annapolis, West Point, and U. S. Merchant Marine. Opens Sept. 26. Standard U. S. Naval Equipment. Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, U. S. N., Retired, Superintendent, headed Annapolis for three years. Seamanship, infantry, aviation. Naval boat drills. All sports. Modern school buildings; new gym. 75 miles from N. Y., 54 from Phila. $1275 covers tuition, uniforms, etc. Absolutely no extras. Catalog. Registrar, Box 55, Toms River, N. J.



During the year 1933-4 the 20 athletic teams representing Principia competed in a total of 159 contests with teams from other institutions. Photograph shows Principia College Tennis Team winners of the Missouri State Junior College Conference championship. The team also won 7 dual matches, losing none.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School

Cruise the World in a Palace-Home

Are you studying world cruises? Thinking of the ship that will be your home for more than four months? Here's something you should know:

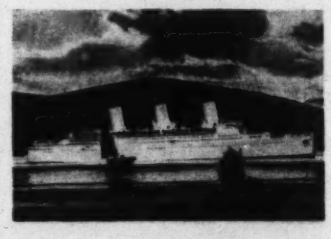
The *Empress of Britain* is twice the size of any other world cruise liner! You may have your own *apartment*, not just a cabin. You can play tennis or squash on full-size courts . . . swim in two pools, indoor and outdoor.

You can gather with new friends in great lounges or cozy nooks . . . or slip away for a quiet day of sun-loafing. There's *room*.

And the *Empress of Britain* is the fast ship that speeds into port earlier . . . stays longer . . . gives you time to do more on shore.

SAIL FROM NEW YORK JANUARY 10

32 ports. 130 days. Go this route of routes. 24 fascinating countries. India in comfortable season. Siam. Java. Bali, the island paradise. China. Japan in cherry blossom time. Fares from $2150. Apartment with bath, from $3800. Both include standard shore programme. Details from YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT or any Canadian Pacific office. Consult your phone book for offices in principal cities.



Empress of Britain

WORLD CRUISE

Canadian Pacific

International TRADE DIRECTORY

Automobiles

BUICK

notable the world over for striking beauty—absolute dependability—and smooth performance.

Buick Motor Company
FLINT, MICH., U. S. A.

PACKARD

The Oldest Fine Car Maker

•

The Largest Fine Car Clientele

•

The Greatest Fine Car Identity

•

Eight — Super Eight — Twelve

Dealer Inquiries Invited

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

Confectionery

Chocolates and Pastilles

Carsons Ltd.
Shortwood, Glos., London and Glasgow

Fabrics

WARNER
FURNISHING
FABRICS

Obtainable through all leading decorators
WARNER & SONS, Ltd.
10 Newgate Street, London, E. C. 1, England

Food Products

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Heinz Pure Foods include Baked Beans, Soups, Cooked Spaghetti, Pickles, Ketchup, Tomato Juice, etc., etc. Food Retailers in any part of the world may obtain information as to the nearest Heinz Warehouse by writing direct to

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

RUMFORD

All-Phosphate Baking Powder

◆

For Price List and general information write

The Rumford Company
Rumford, R. I., U. S. A.

Those who are in touch with business developments at home or abroad will find much to interest them in the advertisements on this page.

WORLD CONTACTS are gained through advertising in this International Trade Directory. Manufacturers, exporters, importers, buying and selling agents contact a world-wide audience in 11,000 cities in 120 countries.

Are you selling something? The International Trade Directory offers a valuable service in making domestic or foreign contacts with merchants, bankers and others.

Are you a buyer? The International Trade Directory brings you in contact with desirable sources of marketable merchandise and with reliable services for properly transporting and facilitating the movement of merchandise.

Are you seeking market information? The Monitor's widespread organization may be able to render assistance in securing information regarding goods, markets, trade conditions, etc. Inquiries about this service may be made when an order for advertising is placed.

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN U. S. A.

Boston, One, Norway Street
New York, 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
St. Louis, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, 405 Nat. Fidelity Life Bldg.
Miami, 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Seattle, 824 Skinner Bldg.
Los Angeles, 210 West 7th Street
San Francisco, 625 Market Street

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN EUROPE

London, 1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Paris, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Florence, Via Magenta 11
Berlin, Unter den Linden 50a
Geneva, 16 Rue du Mont Blanc

Food Products (Cont.)

MAZOLA

America's Finest Oil for

SALADS and COOKING

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 Battery Place, New York City
Cable Address "Palisade New York"

Household Products

BON AMI

. . . the cleanser that doesn't scratch

Made in three handy forms . . . Cake, Powder and the Deluxe Bathroom Package

THE BON AMI COMPANY
17 Battery Place New York, U. S. A.
Cable Address "Bonami"

Petroleum Products

ESSOLUBE

(Trademark registered)

The Perfect Lubricant for Motor Cars

Distributed by

ASSOCIATES OF ESSO, INC.
26 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.

UNION OIL CO.

Manufacturer and marketer of a complete line of quality petroleum products—gasoline, lubricating oils, fuel oils, asphalt, solvents, and many household and automotive specialty products—polishes, waxes, insecticides, etc.

For Information Write

UNION OIL COMPANY
Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.
(Cable address PETROLEUM, Los Angeles)

Shoes

WALK-OVER SHOES

● There are a few open towns in which the WALK-OVER franchise is available. Write to

Geo. E. Keith Company
Campello, Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.
Cable Address, "Walkover Brockton"

Steamship Lines

Fast Passenger and Freight Service to All Important World Ports

Ask about service to Europe, the Orient, New Zealand, Vancouver, Banff, Lake Louise, Chicago, etc.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OFFICE
Passenger Service, 405 Boylston Street
Freight Service, 40 Central Street
BOSTON, MASS.
Cable Address, "Gacanpac"

Toilet Preparations

ENGLAND'S CHOICEST LAVENDER
POTTER & MOORE'S
MITCHAM
LAVENDER
EST. 1749

Trade enquiries for full range of Toiletries to Greville Sales Corpn., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, U. S. A.; Norman S. Wright & Co. Ltd., 468 King Street West, Toronto, Canada; Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. Ltd., 334-342 City Road, South Melbourne, S. C. 5, Australia; Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. Ltd., 27 Fraser Street, Johannesburg, South Africa; Messrs. 's-Gravenhaagsche Parfumerie Groothandel, C. F. G., Bierkade 10-18a, Den Haag, Holland.

POTTER & MOORE, Ltd.
LAVENDER HOUSE, LONDON, E.8.
ENGLAND

Wearing Apparel

THE BURBERRY

"The World's Best Waterproof"

BURBERRYS LTD.
Golden Square, London, England

WARNER CORSETS

Le Gant of Youthlastic

The WARNER BROTHERS COMPANY
Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.
London—40 Conduit St.; Paris—14 Boul. Poissoniere; Hamburg — 38 Glashuttenstrasse; Cape Town—73 Albert Rd.; Toronto—182 Spadina Ave.
Cable Address "Warndy"

"Braemar" Knitwear

Innes, Henderson & Co. Ltd., Hawick, Scotland
New York: 9-11 East 37th Street
Canada: University Tower, Montreal
London:
Axtell House, Warwick St., W. 1

IN THE HEART OF THE SOUTHERN TYROL Dorien Leigh

Tourists Shun Tyrol

ONE OF THE gravest international problems in Europe centers round the playground of the Tyrol.

Statesmen in European capitals are deeply concerned with this very beautiful strip of mountains and valleys forming the toe of the Austrian slipper. They are troubled because the playground has no one to play in it. Austro-German differences are keeping away the crowds of German visitors, and prosperity.

These people must have guests. In good seasons there are more guests in certain towns than native inhabitants. Tyrol is a land of inns, hotels and boarding houses. One of the main jobs of the Tyrolese is being hosts and they are very good at it. But now they have almost no one to be hosts to, because the Germans can't visit them. In many places hotels and inns are being sold for debts.

The Government has taken certain measures and tried in artificial ways or by subsidies to help Tyrol, but all this is no more than a drop in the bucket. Tyrol cannot thrive without Germany.

In consequence, the vast majority of the people here are ardent supporters of an understanding with Germany and since the National Socialists are in power in Germany the Tyrolese are favorably inclined toward Adolf Hitler. It is not primarily the doctrines of Herr Hitler that appeal to these folks. The vital thing is that Tyrol must coöperate with Germany.

The country is exclusively Alpine and closely resembles Switzerland and northern Italy. It is a land without natural resources, contains no extensive mines, has but few industrial plants and is unsuited to agriculture. Its chief products are timber and livestock. Flocks and herds and milkmaids and hardy shepherds have become the Tyrol's trade-marks.

However, a people can hardly live from hay and timber. Their land contains great invisible wealth, because it is a marvelous playground, surpassed in Europe by no other country except perhaps Switzerland.

The natives of Tyrol well realize this aspect of their little fatherland and have done much to enhance the beauties which nature lavished upon it.

But until the relations between Tyrol and Germany are satisfactorily settled there will be unrest in Austria. These people insist they will not tranquilly starve to suit the policies of Rome or Paris or Vienna. R. H. M.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

SIR NORMAN ANGELL in 1910 published his book, "The Great Illusion," which sold to the extent of more than 1,000,000 copies. It has been translated into 25 languages, including French, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Japanese and Chinese, as well as Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Marathi and Tamil. As a young man, he lived in the West of the United States, ranching and prospecting, and later had a distinguished career in Europe as a journalist and editor. He recently returned to England from a visit to America.

MARY HORNADAY of the Monitor staff in Washington contributed articles to the Weekly Magazine Section for Jan. 24 and March 28.

JANET MABIE, after three years' consideration and experience, has reached some definite conclusions about the dog vs. cat controversy which she precipitated in 1931.

ALMA LUTZ is a member of the national council of the National Woman's Party. An article by her appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for May 2.

TULLY NETTLETON is an editorial writer and member of the Washington bureau of the Monitor. A series of five articles by him dealing with labor problems in the United States appeared in the Monitor for July 23 to 27 inclusive.

ROBIN ENGLAND is a school teacher in England.

PALMA WAYNE is a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post, the Pictorial Review, Collier's, and other periodicals. She specializes in articles about the arts and celebrities.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES is an eminent Liberal journalist in England, and the author of several books.

A Museum Liked by Children

THE ALL TOO common story of the boy and girl dragged, unwilling and unamused, on a "duty" visit to the local museum, does not apply in Manchester, England, where one museum at least provides a bright spot in the lives of hundreds of children in the poorest quarters.

It is the Horsfall Museum, located in the Ancoats area of the city where slums abound and anything savoring of nature is at a premium. Here, however, is no ordinary museum, where visitors must go with bated breath to gaze at skulls, and bones and bits of broken pottery. This museum is alive.

Not only is it equipped with paintings and historic objects from the earliest days of long before the first chapters of the school history books, but with rabbits and guinea pigs, and pigeons and a Children's Theater where children play to children, unpaid, unpaying and often uninvited.

This theater has a well-equipped stage. On it twice weekly strut and declaim the characters of Shakespeare as seen through the eyes of children; fairies work charms for the good and kind and see that the evil doers get their just deserts; and famous detectives find clues which will lead infamous crooks to the courthouse.

These plays are often arranged and produced by groups of local children who have decided among themselves to "put on a play." They rehearse their productions in the streets, or in the back yard, or, if their busy mothers have room for all the embryo actors, in the tiny parlors of their homes.

The theater, decorated with banners and colored illustrations of historical scenes, seats 250 children. Such is its appeal that it is no uncommon thing to find the audience standing in queues outside the theater an hour before the curtain is due to rise.

Not far away in the same building is the homemade aviary. Here the children, who may see a green field but seldom in their young lives, can watch the darting birds from woodlands 10,000 miles away, from South America, Australia, and Africa, singing of their distant trees and skies.

And between the squeaking guinea pigs and the fish, the "pages" of the children's history books are put before them in cases and on the walls in a new and perhaps more interesting form. There are also models and toys, many of them fashioned by the curator, Miss Bertha Hindshaw, and her assistants.

Small wonder that nearly 1000 children a week visit the Horsfall Museum, and are not bored. Some of them even forget at what time they were meant to have gone home.

Tyrolean Towns

The towns of the Austrian Tyrol abound in variety. The orchards, roses, simple and pretty costumes and strange yodeling echoing through the valleys—all this, enhanced and harmonized by the very friendly, happy, self-respecting hospitality of the inhabitants, make the Tyrol an exceedingly pleasant place to visit.

John P. Fulton, Universal Pictures

A MOUNTAIN CHAIN FIFTEEN FEET HIGH
The Central Cliffs Were Blown Apart in a Battle Scene

. . Is Seeing Believing?

(Continued from Page 9)

instance in human affairs where his theory can be put into practice and be proved.

Perspective is all a matter of right relationship. The camera meets its own perspective regardless of size. You cannot defeat its accuracy. It finds and demands its own position in relation to its object. If interfered with, it achieves only the abnormal.

Certain effects where living beings are supposed to be destroyed can only be obtained by illusion. One remembers "The Big Trail," a picturization of the hazards endured by pioneers during a trek across the western plains, where a landslide obliterated wagons and animals. On a dirt road in the studio ranch were piled little hillocks of earth to resemble mountains. These hillocks had a hinged shelf tucked away in them, which was operated by a pulley. There was a ground drop of six to eight inches. Below these supposititious hills lay a tiny track covered by a thin layer of soil. On this track the traveling feet of miniature horses with real hair tails operated on minute wheels. At a given point the trigger was pulled and the earth belched forth, inundating horses, wagons, miniature men and women.

Is seeing believing? There was nothing in this scene that made its protest of deception to the eye.

It is a far cry from present-day phenomenal illusions to the period when Douglas Fairbanks flew his magic carpet in "The Thief of Bagdad." This incident had to be worked out by Douglas and his studio staff. On a 90-foot Llewellyn crane hanging up in the air was suspended a large carpet on six wires. When the beam started the carpet would be left behind a little and it was a thrilling moment to the studio crew when the slack was taken up and the carpet swirled through the air. Opposite on a wheeled platform sat the cameraman with his traveling camera, which sped along with the crane as it moved.

Douglas regarded the whole thing dubiously. The man responsible for the contraption sang out, "It's all right, Doug. It is guaranteed to hold 600 pounds."

"I'd like something more than a guarantee in a spot like this," called back Fairbanks, stepping gingerly into mid-air.

Do you remember in the old days, when you rebelled at an unflattering likeness of yourself, someone would invariably come back with the reply, "But it is a photograph. And the camera cannot lie."

Can it not? It has developed into a most magnificent liar—for now one never knows when it is telling the truth.

Raleigh Ballast

Old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, the first fortification set up by members of the English-speaking race on the North American continent, is being restored.

The material that is being used consists of stones which, it is said, members of the expedition sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh used as ballast and dumped into the shallow water at Menteo when the boats drew up to shore.

When the work of restoration is completed, the fort will be an exact reproduction of the original fortification, according to descriptions believed to be authentic.

Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe selected the site in 1584, as they had been charged by Sir Walter Raleigh.

PYROIL
(Simply Add to Oil and Gas)

Saves MOTOR REPAIRS

Pyroil is not a substitute for regular oil and greases but is a concentrated heat-, wear-, and friction-reducing product. Added to oil, grease and fuel by the ounce it makes metal self-lubricating by creating surfaces that function and protect even in the event of interruption with, or complete failure of, the oil supply. It saves so much in power costs and repairs thru friction reduction and supreme lubrication, that its use actually costs nothing.

FREE—Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send postcard. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Co., W. V. Kidder, Pres., 458 LaFollette Avenue, La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine Pyroil is patented U.S. and Canada. In factory - sealed cans only, bearing signature below.

Pres.

Slippers TALK to men

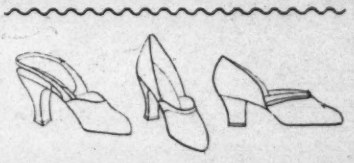
MEN are impatient of untidy grooming. And somehow, run-down footwear annoys them more than anything else.

So it's a wise wife who lets her husband see only Daniel Green slippers on her feet at home.

Daniel Green slippers have all the fit, the trim sleek lines, of dainty dancing slippers. They hug the arch, give needed support, make your feet *feel dressed—look dressed.*

You *can* buy cheaper slippers. But that is just as poor an economy as buying shoddy shoes. For *lasting* wear, *lasting* fit, *lasting* beauty, it pays to look for the name Daniel Green whenever you buy slippers. The Daniel Green Company, Dolgeville, N. Y.

(ABOVE) *High, hugging arch . . . slender lines and intriguing cut . . . make this slipper lovely on your foot. And because Daniel Green has built in quality in many hidden ways, there's an amazing lot of wear in this romantic-looking slipper. In smart negligee shades.*



Choose your favorite type of slipper, from the most luxurious to the ultra practical. Daniel Green has made it! Prices range surprisingly low.

DANIEL GREEN

LEISURE FOOTWEAR AND "COMFYS"

Look for the name
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT

CASH FOR YOUR
OLD GOLD
We pay you highest current price for old gold jewelry, watches, rings, mesh bags, bracelets, etc. Mail orders honestly handled. Appraisals free of charge. Merchandise returned or cash paid immediately.
BONDED
OLD GOLD BUYING OFFICE
80 William St., New York, N.Y.
U. S. GOV'T LICENSE
(Entrance on Maiden Lane)

Hollywoood Prefers
EVER-DRY
the better way to check
PERSPIRATION

Ever-Dry is the best selling perspiration preventive in Hollywood, the world's beauty capital.

Pure, colorless and quick drying, it may be used any time, day or night. Every bottle, bearing Good Housekeeping's gold seal of approval, contains a unique applicator.

Just try it once. 88 out of 100 women who do, tests show, never go back to other ways. At your dealer's—or send 50c (we pay postage) to Ever-Dry, 2113 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. For large economy size, send $1.

A Great Help to BUSY MOTHERS

KRE-MEL is easily and quickly prepared—costs but 5c per package and is good for the children.

Would You Be Well
Groomed?

MEN and young men everywhere, and women by the thousands, use this marvelous vegetable oil dressing to give their hair that "ritzy" touch and new life and sparkle. Prolongs the beauty of marcels and permanents. Keeps unruly hair in place. Get a bottle NOW!

LUCKY TIGER
Hair Dressing

If your druggist does not have it in stock, send us his name and your name and address with five 3c postage stamps to pay packing and postage and we will send you a regular 35c bottle, limited one to a person.

LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Missouri

A STRIKING DISTINCTION of The Christian Science Monitor is the way it approaches and treats the *real* news of the world.

The Monitor does not choose the news . . . but reports it in the perspective of its significance—reliably, readably, discerningly. Ignoring nothing important, it concerns itself preëminently with the constructive, the clean, the beneficial.

In reporting crime, the purpose of the Monitor is not to point to crime but to conditions underlying crime . . . not to cater to emotions of readers but to serve their knowledge, so that all may exert a constructive influence in checking crime and maintaining law and order.

In assessing and criticizing the news, the editorial page of the Monitor serves the intelligence of its readers with thoroughgoing dependability, based on political and financial independence.

In addition, the Monitor presents daily one or more feature pages of general or special interest . . . dealing with education, home making, women's activities, art, music, drama, children's and young folks' interests. To know the Monitor, to appreciate it, to *enjoy* it to the utmost, *read it DAILY*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Special "Get-Acquainted" Offer

One dollar brings you the Monitor every day for a trial period of six weeks. Use the coupon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Please send The Christian Science Monitor to the address below for six weeks (36 issues) beginning at once. I enclose $1.00.

Name.....

Address.....

If you wish a regular daily Monitor subscription for 1 month, enclose 75c and check here ( ); 3 months $2.25 ( ); 6 months $4.50 ( ); 1 year $9.00 ( ).
Wednesday issue only, including Weekly Magazine Section, 6 issues 25c ( ); 3 months 65c ( ); 1 year $2.60 ( ).

M-21